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Thoroughbred SEEDS

50th YEAR

41

1869

GEORGE TAIT & SONS
INCORPORATED
NORFOLK — VIRGINIA.

1919

Our Jubilee Year

ESTABLISHED fifty years ago by Colonel George Tait, already an experienced Seedsman, this business has grown with the years until it has reached its present international importance.

Few commercial barks of its kind have held their course through all the ebbing and flowing tides of half a century, and we feel that it would be most ungracious to pass this buoy without, as it were, "dipping our flag" in grateful appreciation and recognition of the never-failing support of those whose confidence has been filling our sails.

While exceedingly grateful to our numerous customers for our past success, we feel that with the knowledge and experience gained during half a century in growing and selling seeds, we are better equipped than ever to supply those careful buyers who appreciate **Thoroughbred Seeds;** and ask the same liberal and loyal support through the coming years.

GEO. TAIT & SONS, INC.

January 1, 1919.

TO

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Important Notes And Suggestions

IT is hoped that this catalogue will interest all gardeners, but we feel that it should appeal with especial force to those who, by exasperating experience, have learned that the superlatives so lavishly used in most seed catalogues are not always properly employed. Our book tells the simple truth, and while aiming primarily to promote the sale of seeds, it is not less concerned with maintaining our reputation for sincerity. Our catalogue tells just what is said to customers across our counters, and thus any gardener, with this beside him, no matter how far he may live from Norfolk, stands, in the matter of information concerning seeds, on the same footing as the truckers of the world-famous market-gardening section surrounding this city. With 20,000 miles of railroad and numerous steamship lines leading from Norfolk, we are most advantageously situated to reach any part of the world quickly.

We Pay the Postage or Express Charges upon all vegetable and flower seed orders for which cash is sent at prices in descriptive list, with the exception of Beans, Corn, Peas, Onion Sets, Potatoes, Grass Seeds, Field Seeds and Bulbs.

We Guarantee the Safe Arrival of every package of seed we send by mail or express, but seeds shipped by ordinary freight, after taking receipt for them in good order from railroad or steamboat lines, travel at the purchaser's risk. If a package fails to arrive within a reasonable time, we should be advised.

We Make Prompt Shipments Our business is so well systematized that we can usually make shipment the same day the order is received.

We Allow a Discount of 5 per cent, which may be deducted from the price of vegetable or flower seeds on orders amounting to $5.00 and upwards, when cash is sent with the order.

We Make Prompt Corrections whenever notified of mistakes. It is our desire to be informed of anything which is in the least degree unsatisfactory to the purchaser, and we appreciate the opportunity to explain whatever may be or appear to be wrong. Never return seeds before communicating with us.

We Gladly Answer Questions about anything connected with seeds, and always consider it a pleasure to help our customers. We particularly request, however, that all such questions be written on a separate sheet of paper.

How to Send Money Remittances may be made by any of the usual methods. Stamps can be readily utilized by us, and we accept all denominations in payment of small bills. (Five-cent stamps are preferred.)

C. O. D. Shipments will be made if the purchaser sends cash for one-fourth the value of the order as a guarantee of good faith.

Small Orders are welcome, if only for the smallest packet, but those for less than a dollar should be accompanied with cash, it being practically impossible to burden our books with small charge accounts.

Packing Charges The only packing charge is for bags, and these are charged at cost, or less than cost, our customers having the privilege of returning them at any time, if in good condition. Where cotton sacks are given "free" with seeds, it will usually be found that the package is not full weight. One does not often get something for nothing.

Non-Warranty We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Prices in this Catalogue are Subject to Change Without Notice.

GEO. TAIT & SONS, Inc.

James C. Tait, Pres.; James T. Moreland, Vice-Pres.; David B. Blackwood, Sect.-Treas.

Norfolk, Va., January 1, 1919.

PARCEL POST RATES

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES Within the United States and Possessions.	First Pound or Fraction.	Each additional Pound or Fraction.
First Zone—Norfolk and within 50 miles of Norfolk.....	5c.	1c.
Second Zone —within 50 to 150 miles of Norfolk.....	5c.	1c.
Third Zone —within 150 to 300 miles of Norfolk.....	6c.	2c.
Fourth Zone —within 300 to 600 miles of Norfolk.....	7c.	4c.
Fifth Zone —within 600 to 1,000 miles of Norfolk.....	8c	6c.
Sixth Zone —within 1,000 to 1,400 miles of Norfolk.....	9c.	8c.
Seventh Zone—within 1,400 to 1,800 miles of Norfolk.....	11c.	10c.
Eighth Zone —all over 1,800 miles of Norfolk.....	12c.	12c.

THE GARDEN

A FEW HINTS & SUGGESTIONS

The Situation As success in gardening is, to a considerable degree, dependent upon the eligibility of the location, it is worth while to select the best drained and most favorable spot at command. The morning sun, which is most desirable, should, if possible, reach all parts of the place selected, and the near presence of large trees should be avoided. Trees generally furnish more shade than is desirable, and take moisture and nourishment from the soil, very much to the detriment of any crop planted in their immediate vicinity.

The Soil A rich, sandy loam soil, which is not apt to bake into a hard crust after heavy rains, will be found best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. The soil should be thoroughly plowed or dug to a good depth, and the surface made smooth as possible with a rake or harrow. Much of the success of a garden depends upon the proper preparation of the soil by a liberal use of stable manure or by working in vegetable matter of any kind.

Fertilizers Stable manure is the best fertilizer, and must be freely used. It should always be thoroughly well rotted, as vegetables of delicate flavor cannot be raised from rank, fresh manure. Liquid manure is of the greatest value, the famous gardeners of the East using Fertilizer almost exclusively in that form, even in the case of their largest field crops. When not possible to obtain stable manure, bone meal or pulverized sheep manure are the next best substitutes.

How to Sow Seeds There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell, with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around the germ to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself. Moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary to secure germination. The germinating seed first absorbs water and swells. The starchy matters gradually become soluble. The seed-coats are ruptured, the rootlet emerges to go downward and the stemlet starts upward. The embryo lives for a time on the stored food, but gradually the plantlet secures a foothold in the soil and gathers food for itself. Germination is complete when the plantlet is able to shift for itself.

In sowing seeds it should be remembered that those sown too early are apt to produce not only an inferior crop, but often a later crop than if put in the ground at the proper time. The suggestions given in this catalogue as to the time for sowing are a safe guide, but judgment must, of course, be exercised, seasons varying greatly in different years. Remember that, as a rule, seeds do one of two things shortly after planting—they germinate and grow, or else they die. In general, seeds should be covered according to their size, the character and condition of the soil, and with due regard to the advance of the season. Rolling, or some substitute for that process of firming the soil over the seeds, greatly facilitates the germination of almost all kinds of seeds, especially in dry weather.

Sow as much as possible in long, straight rows or drills. In this way the plants may be easily recognized as they come up, and may be thinned and cultivated most conveniently and cheaply.

Transplanting Transplanting should be done, if possible, late in the afternoon, and care should be exercised in lifting the plants to avoid injury to their tiny roots. Most plants may be taken up from the seedbed with little injury to the root if handled carefully, and success depends largely upon the first step. Make the hole with a dibble, insert the root, pour a little water about it, and press the earth carefully but firmly around the stalk. If convenient, shade for a day or two if the weather be hot.

Cultivation Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. A small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns than a large one poorly prepared and neglected.

Spraying and Sprayers Since plant diseases have become so prevalent as to make spraying almost necessary to the perfecting of many crops, our customers will find on page 10 a list of plant diseases and remedies. Standard sprayers will also be found on page ....

Insecticides We carry a complete line of Insecticides that we have listed on another page, but only those non-poisonous can be sent through the mail. Any of them, however, may be sent by express or freight.

The Cold Frame The purpose of the cold frame is to ward off cold winds, to keep the ground warm during the winter and early spring, to increase the feeble heat of the slanting sunbeams, and thus foster plant growth.

The construction of the cold frame is very simple. The back board is usually twelve inches, and the front eight inches wide. The two are connected by a tapered board twelve inches wide at one end, and eight inches at the other. It should be three by six feet over all, as the standard sash are that size. The frame work can be be readily made by a person handy with tools, and when completed the frame should be set in a sheltered, well-drained place, with southern exposure if possible.

When in position, fill the frame with good soil to within six inches deep in front and eight inches at the back. Make shallow drills three or four inches apart across the face of the soil in the frame, and in these sow the seed, being careful in sowing to observe the kinds that produce plants somewhat of the same nature, strength and time of germination. Cover them thinly and firm the soil over them with the hand or a piece of board. After watering moderately with a fine hose, put on the sash and keep snug and warm until the seedlings appear. After the seedlings are up the sash should be tilted back during the warm part of the day to admit the fresh air, that the plants may be made sturdy. As the seedlings grow, remove the sash both day and night in fine weather, but replace as a protection against wet, muggy or cold weather. In very cold or stormy weather the sash should be carefully closed and covered with mats that come for that purpose, or with straw, as an additional protection.

As soon as the plants are large enough and the danger of frost is over, transplant them into the open ground.

The Hotbed For all gardeners who appreciate early vegetables, the hotbed is a prime requisite. Seeds of such kinds as endure little cold may be sown in hotbeds very early in the season, so that by the time it would be safe to sow in the open ground the plants are well established, and, in the case of many varieties, nearly ready to begin fruiting. A serviceable hotbed may be made at very little cost. Take tongued and grooved boards enough to make a frame six feet wide—the width of standard sash—and as long as desired, putting them together at the corners with hooks and staples, or by nailing to corner posts. The back of the frames should be two feet high, sloping down to eighteen inches at the front, cross-strips three feet apart being used to support sash of the regulation size. These may be had from dealers more cheaply than they can be made at home. Dig the pit a foot wider than the frame, making it two feet deep, and boarding up the sides to prevent falling of earth. The bed proper is made of fresh stable horse manure, containing a liberal quaitity of straw bedding. It should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days, when it should again be forked over, heaped into the pit until it is above the level of the ground, and made firm and level. Set the frame upon this, water well, and put sash in position. As soon as the heat rises, which will be indicated by steam upon the glass, remove the sash and fill in on top of the manure with eight or ten inches of fine, dry, loamy garden soil, spreading it smoothly and evenly. The glass is then replaced, and when the bed is warmed again the seeds are sown broadcast or in drills. It is very important to use dry soil and to allow the first rank heat to pass off before sowing the seed. Seedsmen are often blamed for the non-germination of seeds when the fault was the failure to observe this precaution.

Water with tepid water as often as necessary, and when the plants appear admit the air freely, except in freezing weather, to prevent them from "damping off." In frosty weather air may be given in the middle of the day by simply raising the sash at the back an inch or two. Cover at night when the temperature is very low with mats that come for that purpose, or straw. As the plants grow strong, accustom them gradually to the air by taking the sash entirely off during the day, and only partially closing them on mild nights.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Distance apart.	No. Plants.	Distance apart.	No. Plants.	Distance apart.	No. Plants.
12 by 1 in.....	522,720	42 by 24 in.....	6,223	4 by 3 feet.....	3,630
12 by 3 in.....	174,240	42 by 36 in.....	4,148	4 by 4 feet.....	2,722
18 by 1 in.....	348,480	42 by 42 in.....	3,556	5 by 5 feet.....	1,742
18 by 3 in.....	116,160	48 by 18 in.....	7,790	6 by 6 feet.....	1,210
18 by 12 in.....	29,040	48 by 30 in.....	4,356	7 by 7 feet.....	888
18 by 18 in.....	19,360	½ by ½ foot.....	174,240	8 by 8 feet.....	680
24 by 1 foot.....	261,360	1 by 1 foot.....	43,560	9 by 9 feet.....	537
24 by 18 in.....	15,520	1 by 2 feet.....	21,780	10 by 10 feet.....	435
30 by 1 in.....	209,088	1 by 3 feet.....	14,520	12 by 12 feet.....	302
30 by 6 in.....	34,848	1½ by 1½ feet.....	19,360	15 by 15 feet.....	196
30 by 12 in.....	17,424	2 by 2 feet.....	10,890	16 by 16 feet.....	170
30 by 24 in.....	8,712	2 by 3 feet.....	7,260	18 by 18 feet.....	134
40 by 30 in.....	9,970	3 by 3 feet.....	4,840	20 by 20 feet.....	108
36 by 3 in.....	58,080	4 by 1 feet.....	10,890	25 by 25 feet.....	60
36 by 30 in.....	5,808	4 by 2 feet.....	5,445	30 by 30 feet.....	48

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

1919

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	..

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	..	..	..	..	..

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	..	..	..	..

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	..	..	..	..	..	..

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..

Sowing in the Open Ground

Early Peas	Irish Potatoes	Radish		
Asparagus	Irish Potatoes	Leek	Early Peas	Rhubarb Roots
Asparagus Roots	Carrot	Onion	Irish Potatoes	Spinach
Beet	Herbs	Onion Sets	Radish	Spring Turnip
Artichoke	Cabbage	Herbs	Onion	Radish
Artichoke Roots	Carrot	Horseradish	Onion Sets	Rhubarb Roots
Asparagus Roots	Cauliflower	Spring Kale	Parsley	Sorrel
Asparagus	Chives	Leek	Parsnip	Spinach
Beet	Cress	Lettuce	Wrinkled Peas	Spring Turnip
Brussels Sprouts	Endive	Mustard	Irish Potatoes	Witloof
Artichoke	Carrot	Endive	Onion Sets	Rhubarb Roots
Artichoke Roots	Celery	Horseradish	Parsley	Salsify
Snap Beans	Cauliflower	Leek	Parsnip	Sorrel
Lima Beans	Chives	Lettuce	Wrinkled Peas	Witloof
Beet	Corn	Melons	Pepper	
Brussels Sprouts	Cress	Mint Roots	Parsley	
Cabbage	Cucumber	Onion	Parsnip	
Snap Beans	Celery	Endive		Radish
Lima Beans	Chives	Lettuce		Salsify
Beet	Cress	Melons	Peas	Squash
Cabbage	Cucumber	Mint Roots	Pepper	Tomato
Carrot	Kohl Rabi	Okra	Pumpkin	
Snap Beans	Cabbage	Cucumber	Melons	Tomato
Lima Beans	Collard	Corn	Okra	
Beet	Carrot	Endive	Pumpkin	
Stock Beet	Cress	Lettuce	Radish	
Snap Beans	Carrot	Cucumber	Pumpkin	Turnip
Beet	Collard	Scotch Kale	Radish	
Stock Beet	Corn	Lettuce	Salsify	
Cabbage	Corn Salad	Okra	Tomato	
Snap Beans	Swiss Chard	Corn Salad	Mustard	Radish
Beet	Carrot	Dandelion	Early Peas	Spinach
Stock Beet	Collard	Kale	Irish Potatoes	Turnip
Snap Beans	Carrot	Cress	Mustard	Winter Radish
Beet	Cauliflower	Kale	Onion	Spinach
Cabbage	Corn Salad	Lettuce	Onion Sets	Turnip
Cabbage	Lettuce	Onion Sets	Spinach	Turnip for Salad
Cauliflower	Onion	Radish	Turnip	
Radish	Spinach	Turnip for Salad		
Radish	Spinach			

HOT BED SOWINGS

Beet Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Radish
Cucumber Eggplant Lettuce Onion Radish Tomato
Cucumber Muskemelon

A GUIDE TO SOWING AND PLANTING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

For fuller instructions, see cultural directions at the beginning of the description of each vegetable.

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VARIETY.	FOR 100 FEET. (Garden Culture)	FOR ONE ACRE (Field Culture)	TIME FOR SOWING IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.
Artichoke, Globe	1½ ounces	1 pound—T	March
Artichoke, Jerusalem Roots	**3 pounds**	**2 to 3 bushels**	**March or April**
Asparagus Seed	1½ ounces	6 to 8 pounds	February or March
Asparagus Roots	**50**	**5,000 to 7,000**	**Spring or Fall**
Beans, Snap Bush	1 pint	1 to 1½ bushels	April to August
Beans, Snap Pole	**½ pint (in hills)**	**8 to 12 quarts**	**April to July**
Beans, Lima Bush, Large	1 pint	1½ bushels	May to July
Beans, Lima Bush, Small	**1 pint**	**¾ bushel**	**May to July**
Beans, Lima Pole, Large	1 pint (in hills)	¾ bushel	May to July
Beans, Lima Pole, Small	**½ pint (in hills)**	**¼ bushel**	**May to July**
Beets	2 ounces	4 to 10 lbs.—B	February to August
Beets (Swiss Chard)	**2 ounces**	**6 to 8 pounds**	**February to August**
Beets (Mangels)	2 ounces	6 to 8 pounds	April to July
Borage	**1 ounce**	**1½ pounds**	**March and April**
Broccoli	1 ounce	¼ pound—T	April and November
Brussels Sprouts	**1 ounce**	**¼ pound—T**	**April or September**
Burnet	1 ounce	2 to 5 pounds	April and August
Cabbage (Spring)	**1 ounce**	**½ pound—T**	**September to December**
Cabbage (Summer)	1 ounce	½ pound—T	March to May
Cabbage (Winter)	**1 ounce**	**½ pound—T**	**May to August**
Cantaloupe (see Muskmelon).			
Cardoon	1 ounce	½ pound—T	March and April
Carrot	**1 ounce**	**2 to 5 lbs.—B**	**March to August**
Cauliflower	1 ounce	¼ pound—T	April and November
Celeriac	**1 ounce**	**¼ pound—T**	**April and May**
Celery	1 ounce	¼ pound—T	April to July
Chervil	**1 ounce**	**3 to 5 pounds**	**April and May**
Chicory	1 ounce	3 to 5 pounds	April to July
Chives Seed	**1 ounce**	**4 to 6 lbs.—TB**	**March and September**
Chives Sets	1 dozen clumps	300 clumps	March and October
Collards	**1 ounce**	**½ pound—T**	**March to July**
Corn	½ pint (in hills)	6 to 10 quarts	April to July
Corn Salad	**2 ounces**	**3 to 5 pounds**	**April and September**
Cress, Garden	1 ounce	1½ pounds	March to October
Cress, Water. (See Cultural Directions.)			
Cucumber	**1 oz. (in hills)**	**2 to 10 pounds**	**April to July**
Dandelion	1 ounce	4 to 6 pounds	July and August
Egg Plant	**1 ounce**	**6 ounces—T**	**February to May**
Endive	1 ounce	1 pound—TB	April to September
Fennell, Florence			
Garlic Sets	2 to 3 pounds	300 to 500 lbs-B	March and April
Gherkin (see Cucumber).			
Horseradish Roots	**100**	**10,000**	**March to April**
Kale (Green or Siberian)	1 ounce	1½ pounds	August to October
Kale (Plain)	**1 ounce**	**1½ pounds**	**February to October**
Kale (Scotch)	2 ounces	3 to 7 pounds	August and September
Kohl Rabi	**1 ounce**	**1½ pounds**	**April and May**
Leek	1 ounce	4 to 6 pounds	February and March
Lettuce	**1 ounce**	**½ pound—TB**	**March to October**
Mangels (see Beets).			
Martynia	1 oz. (in hills)	2 to 3 pounds	April and May
Mint (Roots)	**50**	**10,000**	**Spring and Fall**
Melon (Musk)	1 oz. (in hills)	1½ to 3 pounds	April to June
Melon (Water)	**1 oz. for 25 hills**	**2 to 3 pounds**	**April to June**
Mushroom Spawn	5 pounds		January to March
Mustard	**1 ounce**	**1½ pounds**	**February to October**
Okra	1 ounce	6 to 8 pounds	May to July
Onion	**1 ounce**	**4 to 6 lbs.—TB**	**September and March**
Onion Sets	2 pounds	6 to 10 bus.—B	Spring and Fall
Parsley	**1 ounce**	**3 to 5 lbs.—B**	**February to August**
Parsnips	1 ounce	4 to 6 pounds	March to July
Peas	**1 quart**	**1 to 2 bushels**	**January to June**
Peanuts	1 quart	2 bushels	April to June
Pepper	**1 ounce**	**6 ounces—T**	**February to June**
Potatoes	5 pounds	4 to 5 barrels	Feb. to April, July and Aug.
Potatoes, Sweet	**100 plants**	**10,000 plants**	**May to July**
Pumpkins	1 oz. for 25 hills	2 to 3 pounds	May to July
Radish	**1 ounce**	**3 to 30 lbs.—B**	**February to October**
Rhubarb Seed	1 ounce	8 to 10 lbs.—T	March to May
Rhubarb Roots	**25**	**3,000**	**March and April or November**
Salsify	2 ounces	6 to 8 pounds	April to July
Sorrel	**1 ounce**	**1 to 1½ lbs.—T**	**March and April**
Spinach	2 ounces	3 to 30 lbs.—B	Feb. to April, Sept. to Nov.
Squash, Bush	**1 oz. (in hills)**	**2 to 3 pounds**	**April to July**
Squash, Running	1 oz. for 25 hills	1 to 3 pounds	April to July
Spring Sprouts (see Plain Kale).			
Tomato	**1 ounce**	**4 ounces—T**	**January to July**
Turnips	1 ounce	1½ to 3 pounds	February to August
Vegetable Marrow	**1 oz. for 25 hills**	**1 to 3 pounds**	**April to July**
Witloof (see Chicory).			

T—Those marked T are usually sown on beds and transplanted into rows.

B—Those marked B are usually sown in beds from 4 to 7 feet wide, leaving 9 to 10 inches between the rows.

A GUIDE TO SOWING AND PLANTING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

For fuller instructions, see cultural directions at the beginning of the description of each vegetable.

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DEPTH TO PLANT.	MATURITY OF CROP.	FIELD CULTURE.		GARDEN CULTURE.	
		Rows Apart.	Plants in Row.	Rows Apart.	Plants in Row.
.... 1 inch.....	Second Spring...	3 feet.....	3 feet.....	3 feet.....	2½ feet.
.... **3 inches**.....	**6 to 8 months**...	**3 feet**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**3 feet**.....	**1½ feet.**
.... 1 inch.....	Third Spring.....	1½ feet.....	3 inches.....	1 foot.....	3 inches.
.... **6 to 12 inches**	**Second Spring**....	**4 feet**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**2 feet**.....	**1½ feet.**
.... 1½ inches...	60 to 75 days....	2½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	2 feet.....	6 inches.
.... **1½ inches**...	**75 to 100 days**...	**4 feet**.....	**4 feet**.....	**4 feet**.....	**4 feet.**
.... 1½ inches...	75 to 100 days...	3 feet.....	15 to 18 inches	3 feet.....	1½ feet.
.... **1½ inches**...	**70 to 90 days**....	**2½ feet**.....	**10 to 12 inches**	**2½ feet**.....	**12 inches.**
.... 1½ inches...	90 to 100 days...	4 feet.....	**4 feet**.....	4 feet.....	4 feet.
.... **1½ inches**...	**90 to 100 days**...	**4 feet**.....	4 feet.....	**4 feet**.....	**4 feet.**
.... ¾ inch.....	90 to 100 days...	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	1 foot.....	4 to 6 inches.
.... **¾ inch**.....	**75 to 90 days**....	**1½ feet**.....	**10 to 12 inches**	**1½ feet**.....	**10 to 12 inches.**
.... ¾ inch.....	4 to 6 months...	2½ feet.....	10 inches.....	2 feet.....	10 inches.
.... **½ inch**.....	**60 to 90 days**....	**1½ feet**.....	**10 to 12 inches**	**1½ feet**.....	**10 to 12 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	3 to 4 months...	2½ feet.....	2½ feet.....	2½ feet.....	2½ feet.
.... **½ inch**.....	**4 to 6 months**...	**2½ feet**.....	**2½ feet**.....	**2½ feet**.....	**2½ feet.**
.... ½ inch.....	60 to 75 days....	1½ feet.....	10 inches.....	1½ feet.....	10 inches.
.... **¼ inch**.....	**May and June**...	**2½ feet**.....	**15 inches**.....	**2½ feet**.....	**15 inches.**
.... ¼ inch.....	3 to 4 months...	3 feet.....	1½ feet.....	2½ feet.....	1½ feet.
.... **¼ inch**.....	**3 to 4 months**...	**3 feet**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**2½ feet**.....	**1½ feet.**
.... ¼ inch.....	3 to 4 months...	2½ feet.....	1½ feet.....	2½ feet.....	1½ feet.
.... **½ inch**.....	**75 to 100 days**...	**1½ feet**.....	**4 inches**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**4 inches.**
.... ¼ inch.....	3 to 5 months...	2½ feet.....	1½ feet.....	2½ feet.....	1½ feet.
.... **⅛ inch**.....	**3 to 4 months**...	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 9 inches**..	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 9 inches.**
.... ⅛ inch.....	4 to 6 months...	4 feet.....	6 to 9 inches..	2½ feet.....	6 to 9 inches.
.... **½ inch**.....	**60 to 75 days**....	**1½ feet**.....	**6 inches**.....	**1 foot**.....	**6 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	3 to 4 months...	1½ feet.....	6 inches.....	1 foot.....	6 inches.
.... **½ inch**.....	**3 months**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**3 inches**.....	**1 foot**.....	**3 inches.**
.... 1 inch.....	60 days.....	1½ feet.....	3 inches.....	1 foot.....	3 inches.
.... **¼ inch**.....	**3 to 4 months**....	**3 feet**.....	**3 feet**.....	**3 feet**.....	**3 feet.**
.... 1 inch.....	60 to 110 days...	3 feet.....	1½ feet.....	3 feet.....	1½ feet.
.... **½ inch**.....	**60 days**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**10 inches**.....	**1½ feet**.....	**10 inches.**
.... ⅛ inch.....	50 to 60 days....	1½ feet.....	6 to 9 inches..	1½ feet.....	6 to 9 inches.
.... **¾ inch**.....	**75 to 110 days**...	**6 feet**.....	**12 inches**.....	**4 feet**.....	**4 ft. (in hills).**
.... ½ inch.....	6 to 8 months...	1½ feet.....	9 to 12 inches.	1½ feet.....	9 to 12 inches.
.... **¼ inch**.....	**4 to 5 months**...	**4 feet**.....	**3 feet**.....	**4 feet**.....	**3 feet.**
.... ¼ inch.....	3 to 4 months...	1½ feet.....	9 inches.....	1 foot.....	9 inches.
.... 1 inch.....	4 to 6 months...	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	1 foot.....	4 to 6 inches.
.... **3 inches**.....	**8 months**.....	**2½ feet**.....	**9 to 12 inches**.	**2 feet**.....	**12 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	2 to 3 months...	2½ feet.....	8 to 10 inches.	2½ feet.....	8 to 10 inches.
.... **½ inch**.....	**50 to 75 days**....	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 8 inches**..	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 8 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	2½ to 4 months..	2½ feet.....	8 to 10 inches.	1½ feet.....	8 to 10 inches.
.... **½ inch**.....	**90 to 100 days**...	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 10 inches**.	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 10 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	6 to 8 months....	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches.
.... **⅛ inch**.....	**2 to 3 months**....	**1½ feet**.....	**9 inches**.....	**1 foot**.....	**9 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	2½ to 3 months..	3 feet.....	3 feet.....	3 feet.....	3 feet.
.... **2 inches**.....	**60 to 75 days**....	**3 feet**.....	**12 inches**.....	**3 feet**.....	**12 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	2½ to 4 months..	6 feet.....	4 feet.....	6 feet.....	4 feet.
.... **½ inch**.....	**3 to 4 months**....	**8 feet**.....	**8 feet**.....	**8 feet**.....	**8 feet.**
.... 2 inches.....					
.... **¼ inch**.....	**60 to 75 days**....	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 8 inches**..	**1 foot**.....	**6 to 8 inches.**
.... 1 inch.....	75 to 100 days...	Dwarf 2½ ft..	1½ feet.....	2 feet.....	1½ feet.
		Tall 4 feet....	3 feet.....	4 feet.....	3 feet.
.... **¼ inch**.....	**4 to 6 months**....	**1½ feet**.....	**4 to 6 inches**..	**1 foot**.....	**4 inches.**
.... 1 inch.....	3 to 6 months....	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	1 foot.....	4 to 6 inches.
.... **¼ inch**.....	**3 to 4 months**....	**1½ feet**.....	**6 to 9 inches**..	**1 foot**.....	**6 to 9 inches.**
.... ¼ inch.....	3 to 4 months....	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches.
.... **2 to 3 inches**	**50 to 85 days**....	**2½ feet**.....	**1 to 3 inches**..	**2½ feet**.....	**1 to 3 inches.**
.... 1 inch.....	75 to 90 days....	2 to 3 feet....	10 to 18 inches	2 to 3 feet....	1 to 1½ feet.
.... **⅛ inch**.....	**3 to 5 months**....	**2½ feet**.....	**12 to 18 inches**	**2½ feet**.....	**12 to 18 inches.**
.... 4 to 6 inches	3 to 4 months....	3 feet.....	12 to 15 inches	3 feet.....	12 to 15 inches.
.... **1 to 2 inches**	**3 to 4 months**....	**3 feet**.....	**12 to 15 inches**	**3 feet**.....	**12 to 15 inches.**
.... 1 inch.....	3 to 4 months....	8 feet.....	8 feet.....	8 feet.....	8 feet.
.... **½ inch**.....	**1 to 3 months**....	**1½ feet**.....	**1 to 6 inches**..	**1 foot**.....	**1 to 6 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	Second Season...	1½ feet.....	6 inches.....	1½ feet.....	6 inches.
.... **3 to 4 inches**	**2 to 5 months**....	**4 feet**.....	**4 feet.**	**4 feet**.....	**4 feet.**
.... ½ inch.....	3 to 4 months....	1½ feet.....	3 to 6 inches..	1 foot.....	3 to 6 inches.
.... **⅛ inch**.....	**50 to 75 days**....	**1½ feet**.....	**4 to 6 inches**..	**1 foot**.....	**4 to 6 inches.**
.... ½ inch.....	2½ to 4 months..	1½ feet.....	4 to 6 inches..	1 foot.....	4 to 6 inches.
.....**1 inch**.....	**60 to 75 days**....	**2½ feet**.....	**2 feet**.....	**2½ feet**.....	**2 feet.**
.... 1 inch.....	75 to 90 days....	8 feet.....	8 feet.....	6 feet.....	6 feet.
.... **⅛ inch**.....	**3 to 4 months**....	**4 feet**.....	**3 feet**.....	**4 feet**.....	**3 feet.**
.... ½ inch.....	2 to 3 months....	1½ feet.....	6 to 8 inches..	1 foot.....	6 to 8 inches.
.... **1 inch**.....	**75 to 90 days**....	**8 feet**.....	**8 feet**.....	**6 feet**.....	**6 feet.**

G—A 5- or 10-cent package of those varieties designated to be transplanted will be sufficient to set a row 150 feet long, when properly sown in a box or bed.

PLANT DISEASES AND REMEDIES

PLANT	DISEASE	SYMPTOMS	REMEDIES
Asparagus	Rust	Reddish or black pustules on stem and branches	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50, containing a sticker of resin-sal-soda soap, once or twice a week all season.
Bean	Anthracnose	Circular, brown or purplish spots on pods, stems and leaves	Plant clean seed obtained by sorting for absolutely clean pods. Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50.
Bean	Blight (bacterial)	Large dead spots on leaves. Watery spots on pods	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50 as for anthracnose.
Bean	Rust	Rusty spots on leaves	Burn old leaves and vines each year.
Bean	Root and stem rot	White moldy growth on pods and at base of stem	Good drainage, liming of soil. In greenhouse sterilization of soil.
Beet	Leaf-spot	Circular spots on leaves, with gray center and purple border	Spray early with Bordeaux 4-5-50. Afterward every ten days.
Beet	Root-rot	Base of leaves black, root rotted and cracked at crown	Good drainage, and liming of soil recommended.
Beet	Scab	Warty and scabby spots on roots.	Practice crop rotation.
Cabbage and Cauliflower	Black-rot (bacterial)	Leaves yellow, then black in margin; fall off; heads not formed	Treat seeds in mercuric bichloride 1-1000 for 15 minutes.
Cabbage and Cauliflower	Club-root	Plants stunted and unhealthy looking, roots much deformed	Set only healthy plants; use no manure containing cabbage refuse. Practice crop rotation. Avoid clubbed plants for transplanting.
Celery	Blight	Yellowish spotted leaves. Often in seed-beds	Spray with ammoniacal copper carbonate 6-2-50; make about 8 applications; begin when plants are in seed-bed.
Cucumber	Downy mildew ('the blight')	Yellow leaves, later drying up	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50 every 2 weeks from time plants begin to run; burn diseased plants in fall.
Cucumber	Wilt (bacterial)	Plants wilt down rapidly	Destroy striped cucumber beetles, or spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50 to drive beetles out. Gather and burn wilted leaves and vines.
Lettuce	Drop	Sudden wilting of plants, especially in greenhouses	Steam sterilize soil to depth of 2 inches or more.
Muskmelons	Blight	Yellow leaves, later drying up	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50 every 2 weeks from time plants begin to run; burn diseased plants.
Onions	Mildew	Wilted plants, gray mildew on leaves	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50; begin when plants show three leaves.
Onions	Smut	Black pustules on leaves and bulbs	Practice crop rotation. Drill sulphur and lime, equal parts, or formalin solution, into rows when planting seed.
Potato	Scab	Scabby tubers	Treat tubers before cutting in formalin solution, 1 pt. to 30 gals. water for 2 hours.
Potato	Blight	Leaves spotted and blackened. Tubers show dry-rot	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50; begin when plants are 6 inches high, and repeat every 10 days. Use clean tubers; spray 5 or 6 times.
Potato	Dry-rot	Falling over and wilting of tops. Tubers show brown ring at cutting across stem end	Select seed which show no brown ring when cut and spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50. Begin when the plants are about 6 inches high.
Tomato	Leaf-spot	Numerous minute angular spots on leaves	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50 every week or 10 days from time plants are set out.
Turnip	Club-root	Plants stunted and unhealthy, roots much deformed	Use no manure containing cabbage or turnip refuse. Practice crop rotation. Sow good seed.
Sweet Potato	Black-rot	In seedling black spots on roots and stems. Badly rotted old roots	Practice rotation of crops. Avoid diseased roots as seed.
Squash	Wilt (bacterial)	Plants wilting rapidly down	Spray with Bordeaux 4-5-50 to drive away insects on vines; burn all wilted leaves.
Squash	Downy mildew	Yellow leaves, later drying up	Spray as for downy mildew of cucumbers. Burn all diseased plants in the fall.

THE seeds offered in this catalogue have been grown with the determination to produce strains of the highest possible purity, and we are better prepared, perhaps, than any other house in the world to serve Southern gardeners who appreciate **Thoroughbred Seeds,** and it is to the steadily increasing number of these careful buyers that we confidently look for encouragement and support.

A thorough system of testing is applied to our seeds to ascertain their vitality, vigor as well as percentage of germination being carefully noted, and as tests are made not merely once, but at regular intervals through the year, our customers are protected as far as possible against any uncertainty of germination. Whenever seeds purchased from us fail to germinate promptly, it is almost invariably owing to the manner in which they were sown, to unfavorable soil or seasons, or destruction by insects.

So far as is practicable, the most important seeds are grown under our personal supervision, but we guarantee neither purity nor productiveness in any case. No seedsman can or ever does in good faith assume any responsibility as to the crops produced from seeds supplied by him. Abnormal weather conditions, peculiarities of soil or climate, or wrong methods of cultivation may often and do cause amazing changes of type in vegetables, in addition to which it must be remembered that no precautions on our part can prevent mistakes being made on the farms where the seeds are produced. With all the care a seedsman can exercise, he is, to a certain extent, at the mercy of his individual growers. Where, however, it is evident that failure was due to defects in the seed or to a mistake on our part, we will gladly make restitution to the extent of the amount actually paid us. All other responsibility is expressly disclaimed, and in cases where purchases have been made in ignorance of this stipulation, we will, if desired, cheerfully refund the money upon the return of the seeds.

As unscrupulous dealers in various sections do not hesitate to trade upon the reputation of our house by selling under our name seeds bought from cheaper growers, we beg again to caution those who order **Thoroughbred Seeds** through their local stores against accepting any unsealed packages. They will thus secure themselves against disappointment and loss, while protecting us from fraud.

Not a little of the annual increase in our business has been due to customers who never lose an opportunity to speak kindly of us and our part in raising the standard of seeds in the United States. For this invaluable service we are deeply grateful, and we wish to give expression here to our appreciation of such loyal friendship.

January 1, 1919. **GEO. TAIT & SONS, Inc.**

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 920111), all persons are warned agains their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

ARTICHOKE

(Cynara Scolymus.)

Artichaut. Artischoke. Articiocca. Alcachofa.

Green Globe Artichoke.

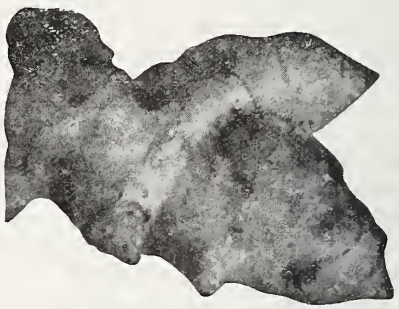
CULTURE.—One ounce is enough for seventy-five feet of drill, and one pound will produce enough plants to set out an acre. Sow one inch deep the last of March in light, rich soil, and transplant, when large enough, into rows three feet apart, leaving three feet between the plants in the row. It is a perennial which does not come into bearing until the second season, but if properly cultivated will continue to yield for many years. As the plant will become exhausted if the heads are allowed to ripen, they must be cut even if not wanted for the table. Should the plants show signs of deterioration, in three or four years, a new bed should be started from either seeds or offshoots removed from the old plants.

Green Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—The standard sort. The flower heads while immature, are very tender and of peculiarly delicious flavor. Attention is called to the mistake many of our readers make in confusing this with the common Jerusalem Artichoke, only the roots of which are edible. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.50. Postpaid.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS

(Helianthus Tuberosus.)

Jerusalem—This is the best known artichoke in this country, the roots of which grow in the form of large tubers, and are not only good for table use, when boiled or pickled, but also furnish excellent food for hogs. Nothing is more easily and cheaply grown than a crop of artichokes, and the yield will often exceed one hundred barrels to the acre. Four quarts are enough for a row of one hundred feet, and two to three bushels will plant an acre. They should be planted in March or April, three inches deep in the rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches in the row, and treated much in the same way as Irish potatoes, the tubers being cut to any desired number of eyes, one being enough. After the crop has matured in the fall, hogs may be simply turned into the field and left to take care of themselves. For table use it is best to leave the roots in the ground until wanted, as they shrivel somewhat when exposed to the air. Lb., 35 cts., postpaid; bush., $2.00, F. O. B. Norfolk. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Jerusalem Artichoke.

ASPARAGUS

(Asparagus Officinalis.)

Asperge. Spargel. Sparagio. Esparrago.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for seventy-five feet of drill; six to eight pounds to the acre. Sown in February or March in rows one and a half feet apart and one inch deep, having previously soaked the seeds twenty-four hours in warm water. Thin the seedlings to three inches in the row, reserving only the most vigorous, and keep the ground clean throughout the season. Transplant the following spring into trenches which may be four or five feet apart, according to the space available, setting the crowns fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and taking care to spread the long roots as widely as practicable. To make white stalks, the trench should be about a foot deep, but if green shoots are preferred, seven inches will be deep enough. An inch or two of earth is sufficient covering for the first year, the ground being levelled the second season. Every autumn the stalks should be cut down and carefully removed in order to avoid scattering seeds over the bed, and the bed then covered with a heavy coating of manure. Early in the spring this covering should be forked in, care being taken to avoid injury to the roots; if a plow be used, the cultivation must be very shallow. Cutting may be begun in earnest after two seasons, and the bed, if well cared for, should last ten or twelve years. Do not cut too closely or too long, as the health of the roots requires some foliage during the year.

Palmetto (THOROUGHBRED).—For many years this has been the standard market asparagus in Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida, and we see no prospect of its being supplanted by any of the newer kinds, as it is the least susceptible to disease. It is a rapid and even grower, very regular in size, and keeps in excellent condition long after cutting, the immense stalks and bright green color making a most attractive bunch. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Barr's Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—This is the favorite with Pennsylvania market gardeners, but inferior to Palmetto for Southern shippers. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Giant Argenteuil (THOROUGHBRED).—The most popular French variety, with large green stalks that are quite thick and very much like the Palmetto. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on large quantities.

White Columbian (THOROUGHBRED).—We have not found this beautiful asparagus popular with Southern growers, partly, no doubt, because it does not reach full productiveness until the fourth year. For canning it is undoubtedly the best variety which could be selected. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Bonvallete's Giant (THOROUGHBRED).—Very similar to the Palmetto, and thought by some to be more vigorous, but we prefer the Palmetto. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Conover's Colossal (THOROUGHBRED).—This old stock is very productive and is largely used in the West for canning, but is too inferior in size to be profitable for shipping in competition with the newer varieties. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on large quantities.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture. (See Asparagus Seed.)

Although the sowing of seed is the most economical method of getting asparagus, it is somewhat uncertain, and necessarily requires three years to produce marketable shoots. There are, therefore, many gardeners who are glad to save time and trouble by buying roots instead of seeds, and for their convenience we are now offering Asparagus Roots. These are grown from the best seed stocks, and will be found fine, strong roots. Five thousand to seven thousand plants are required to the acre, according to the number of rows made, and should be planted from seven to twelve inches deep. We will have pleasure in making specially low quotations to buyers of large quantities, and are prepared to fill the largest orders. A family of ordinary size will find one hundred roots sufficient to keep it supplied with asparagus during the season, and the bed need not take up more than five hundred square feet. Contrary to a general impression, two-year-old roots are really less desirable than selected ones of the first year's growing, and, as a matter of fact, the two-year roots, commonly listed in catalogues, are actually only one year old.

Palmetto (THOROUGHBRED).—$1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1,000, F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upwards.

White Columbian (THOROUGHBRED).—$1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1,000, F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upwards.

Giant Argenteuil (THOROUGHBRED).—$1.25 per $100; $6.50 per 1000, F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upward.

Bonvallete's Giant (THOROUGHBRED).—$1.25 per 100; $6.50 per 1000, F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upward.

Palmetto Asparagus.

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BEANS

(Phascolus Vulgaris.)

Haricot Nains. Krupp Bohnen. Faginolo-nani. Frijole Nano.

All prices quoted for beans are "F. O. B. Norfolk," and subject to change without notice.

Black Valentine Beans.

Our customers will note that we quote beans by weight instead of measure—a pound equals in measure about one pint, and a bushel about sixty pounds

BE SURE TO ADD POSTAGE TO THE PRICE OF BEANS

CULTURE.—One pint of beans will sow about one hundred feet of drill, from one to one and a half bushels being allowed to the acre. While most varieties of beans, especially wax, are very tender, and should not be planted in the latitude of Norfolk before the beginning of April, if one is disposed to take some risk, sowings may be made as early as the seventeenth of March that will frequently produce very early crops, to the great advantage of either private or market gardeners. If a succession is desired, plant at intervals of about two weeks until August. Prepare the ground well, manure lightly, and plant one and a half inches deep, in rows two and a half feet apart, allowing four to six inches between green kinds, and six to eight between the wax. Keep well cultivated, always drawing the earth to the plants, but avoid working the ground when it is wet or when dew is on the beans, as it is apt to cause "rust."

WITH GREEN PODS

Extra Early Black Valentine (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety, sometimes called King of the Earlies, continues to demonstrate that in hardiness, productiveness, and earliness, it is really quite out of the class of all other extra early green beans. There can be no doubt that, after lying for days in ground too cold to encourage or even permit germination, and wet enough to rot almost any other kind of bean, the Black Valentine will, at the first change for the better, begin a healthy growth. Were this hardy nature its sole valuable characteristic, every Southern trucker would still be deeply interested, since gardeners in this section are often obliged to plant beans before the ground is warm, but it is also amazingly prolific, and the pods are extra long and nearly straight. For family use it is less desirable than the Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, Full Measure or Longfellow, and our readers should not allow themselves to be misled by flattering descriptions which they are sure to meet in those catalogues which ascribe only fine qualities to every vegetable. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

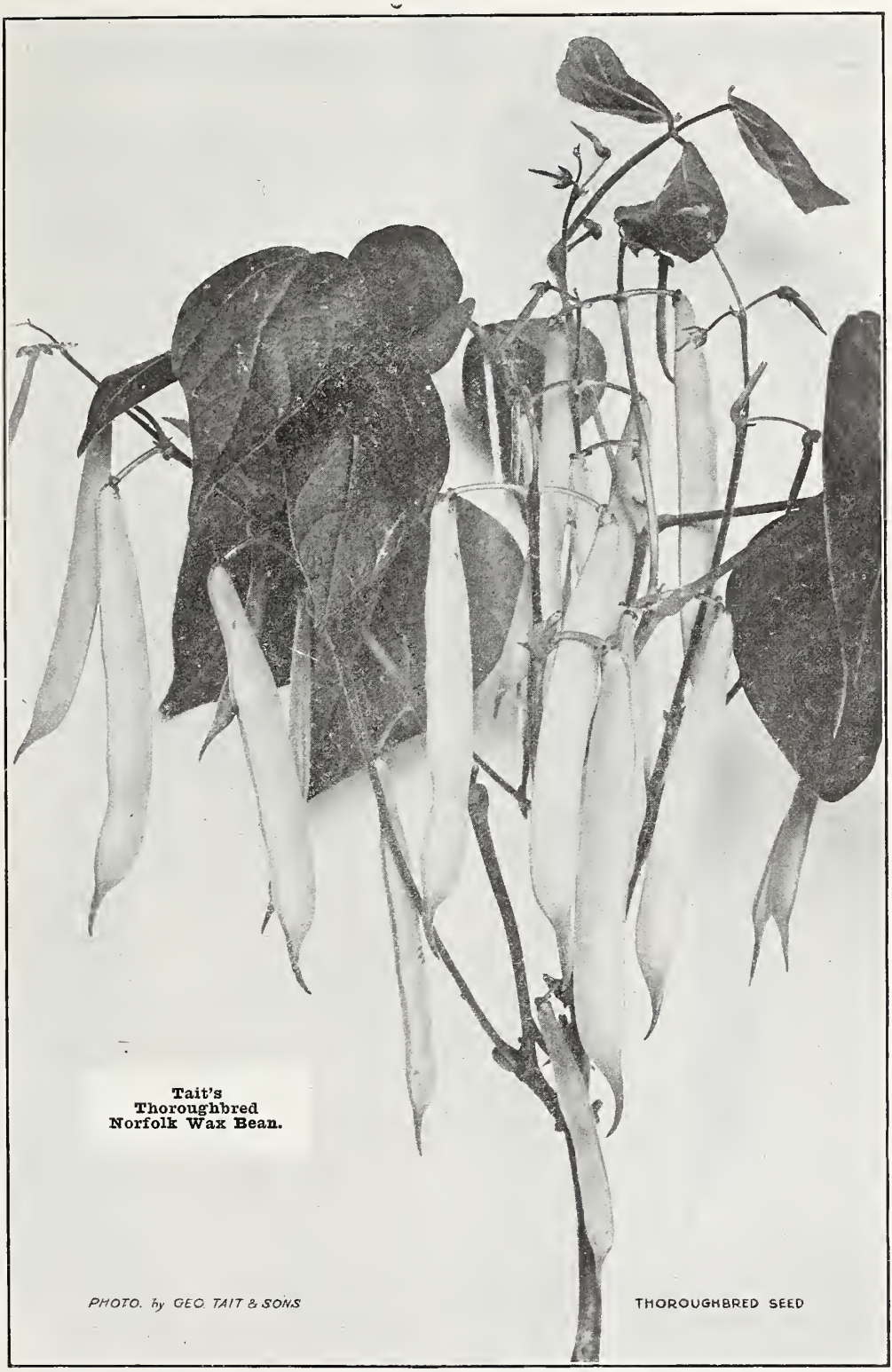
Tait's Thoroughbred Red Valentine For nearly fifty years our famous strain of the Valentine has been one of the great trucking beans of the South, and it is still a favorite along the entire coast, although some of the new extra early varieties have supplanted it to a considerable degree. The fleshy pods are set in great profusion, and the bearing period is remarkably long, but for table use it is obviously less desirable than the stringless varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Stringless Green Pod (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the best sorts for the home garden, as the pods are unusually fleshy and stringless. It is also about as early as any bean when sown after the ground is warm in the spring. While a favorite in certain sections with market gardeners, it has never won much favor in the neighborhood of Norfolk, except for the family garden, owing to the popularity of the Black Valentine. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75.

Bountiful (THOROUGHBRED).—The largest and handsomest of all flat green podded beans. It is stringless, very early, tender and of delicious flavor. It bears an enormous crop, and for those who like flat beans it will be found an ideal variety. Especially good for very early planting in the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Full Measure (THOROUGHBRED).—A splendid stringless variety, and for summer planting will be found a good sort for both private and market gardeners. The pods are large, very fleshy and remarkable for a crisp tenderness which lasts long after they are ready for the table. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Longfellow (THOROUGHBRED).—A remarkably early variety, producing long, round green pods, solid, fleshy and exceedingly tender. The pods are very brittle, and have no strings when broken, unless the pods are quite old. It is, however, liable to disease when weather conditions are unfavorable, and should be sown only in well drained soil and after the ground is warm in the spring. A good sort for successive sowings through the summer. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



(Photograph of a single plant from the field of Mr. N. W. Williams, with the leaves removed, showing the profusion of long straight wax pods at the first picking.)

Bountiful Beans.

Extra Early Refugee (THOROUGHBRED)—Except for the fall crop, this Improved Refugee will be found much superior to the old "Thousand-to-One," as it is a fortnight earlier and of equally good quality. We do not recommend it for any purpose, however, as there are many better beans for spring use. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 (THOROUGHBRED).—Entirely abandoned as a spring crop, the late Refugee is still very largely grown in the fall, being usually quite profitable when shipped after frost has destroyed the Northern beans. It is generally considered the most desirable variety for late use owing to its productiveness, and the fact that the pods retain their brittleness wonderfully in the fall. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

WITH WAX PODS

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk (New).—After several years of careful breeding, and field tests by some of our best bean growers, we offer this new variety to our trade, believing it to be one of the earliest wax-podded varieties yet introduced. We also believe that it will be found to excel in quality and productiveness any other wax sort. The plants are particularly strong, vigorous and free from disease, with plenty of foliage, and as can be seen from an actual photograph in the full-page illustration, are loaded with straight handsome pods, the color of which is a soft golden yellow. Another advantage is that the dry beans are much smaller than most wax varieties, and will therefore require less seed per acre. We urge our customers to be sure to give it a trial this spring. (See full-page illustration.) Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Extra Early—Those who have grown this wax bean are perfectly aware of its extraordinary success. Beyond question, it has been up to the present one of the most profitable wax beans shipped from the South, being the earliest in all sections and everywhere seemingly free from disease. It is a remarkably beautiful bean, while the bush meets all requirements as to strength and erectness. Having proved its hardiness and earliness with its well-proportioned long golden pods, it cannot fail to take among wax beans the position now held by the Black Valentine regarding green-podded varieties. Variations of color in the seed should not excite suspicion, as this peculiarity is characteristic of Tait's Extra Early and does not indicate mixture of any kind. As a fall bean it rivals Hodson Silver Wax. As the bean has made a great reputation wherever seen, our friends are respectfully cautioned that early ordering will be necessary again this season. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Celestial—In the ceaseless effort after improvement, we occasionally find a certain stock has changed to such a degree that, in order to avoid confusion, a new name is required for identification; in the new Celestial, we merely claim to offer an improved strain of the California Wax, but if our own opinion and the judgment of the best Southern market gardeners are to be regarded, the improvement is such that we could not well retain the old name for both beans. Early and handsome as the California Wax is, our Celestial is several days earlier and has a decidedly longer pod, the bush being remarkable for strength and tree-like erectness. Although not absolutely rust-proof, it resists disease much better than any Black Wax, except Tait's Extra Early and Tait's Norfolk. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Hodson Silver (THOROUGHBRED).—Earliness cannot be claimed for this superb bean, but it is certainly the equal of any in beauty, and apparently absolutely immune to "rust." The bush is larger than most kinds and is remarkably productive, the pods being very thick as well as of unusual length; they are peculiar in color, having a soft creamy tint, very clear and at the same time even richer in effect than many of the deeper-colored varieties of wax. Its lateness is partially offset by the fact that it may be planted earlier than the less hardy varieties, but its value is dependent upon beauty, productiveness and freedom from disease. For the fall crop, it and Tait's Extra Early are by far the best of all wax beans. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Currie's Rust Proof (THOROUGHBRED).—Once the standard Black Wax, but so inferior to Tait's Norfolk Wax, Tait's Extra Early, or Tait's Celestial, that it may be regarded as now out of date. As many growers are ignorant of this fact, however, and continue to order the Currie's, we are obliged to keep it on the list for the present. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Golden Eye (THOROUGHBRED).—Since the introduction of Tait's Early Wax, with its handsome pods and hardiness, few of this formerly much-used variety are now used. The pods are smooth, straight and nearly rust proof. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Haricot a Rames. Stangen Bohnen. Faginolo-rampicanti.

Habichulas eneridaderas.

WITH GREEN PODS

CULTURE.—Half pint will plant one hundred feet in hills; for an acre, eight to twelve quarts. Plant from April to July, one and one-half inches deep in rich well-drained soil, in rows four feet apart with same distance between the hills. Where poles are used they should be firmly set and tied with a stout cord at the top to each other to prevent falling down during high winds. As a rule, gardeners now use wire netting instead of poles, often very hard to get. Put five or six beans around each pole, thinning to three, or in the case of netting, plant two beans every ten inches. Frequent cultivation and an occasional top dressing with fertilizer will keep the vines in full bearing throughout the season, provided the pods are not allowed to mature.

White Kentucky Wonder Beans.

Berger's Stringless (THOROUGHBRED).—This bean is also called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. In flavor it will be found quite as good as the Kentucky Wonder, while it is earlier and practically stringless. It will also be found an immense improvement upon the "Hominy Bean," so generally planted in corn fields. The dry seed is of snowy whiteness and cooks to a melting tenderness. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Kentucky Wonder (THOROUGHBRED).—Sometimes called Old Homestead. This bean has long been considered the best of all the running snaps, and is still holding its own against Berger's Stringless. The pod, stringless when young and of extraordinary length, has a tenderness quite its own and a delicious flavor, while the vine continues to bear until frost, if regularly picked. It must not be confounded with the Southern Prolific Bean, which is often sold as Kentucky Wonder, although much smaller and quite a fortnight later. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Horticultural (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety is also called October or Wren's Egg, and Speckled Cranberry. When young makes a very tender snap. It is also excellent for shelling, but, like all the old kinds, however, has had to give way to the newer and more desirable Berger's Stringless. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Scarlet Runner (THOROUGHBRED).—A beautiful climber, used extensively for ornamental purposes, as it is of rapid growth, with handsome foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. It will grow from twelve to fifteen feet high, and shows a constant succession of bloom during the summer and fall. As a table bean it is used both in the pod and when shelled, but it will be found rather coarse in flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

WITH WAX PODS

Kentucky Wonder Wax (THOROUGHBRED).—An excellent variety, and one of the very best pole wax beans. The pods are long, very thick, meaty, deeply saddle-backed, entirely stringless, and bright yellow in color. The vine is thrifty and very prolific. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Golden Cluster (THOROUGHBRED).—Another good variety, bearing in clusters richly flavored stringless pods six to eight inches long, that are golden yellow. The seeds are white, and can be used for dry shell beans in winter. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $31.25. Write for special prices in larger quantities.

Fordhook Bush Lima

LIMA BEANS

(*Phaseolus Lunatus.*)

BE SURE TO ADD POSTAGE TO THE PRICE OF BEANS. A PINT EQUALS ABOUT ONE POUND; A BUSHEL EQUALS ABOUT SIXTY POUNDS.

CULTURE.—One pint of Bush Limas will sow one hundred feet of drill. For an acre about three pecks of small and one and one-half bushels of the large. Plant from May to July one and a half inches deep. The rows for the large should be three feet, with fifteen to eighteen inches between the plants, and for small two and one-half feet with ten to twelve inches between the plants. We find that almost all dissatisfaction with the yield of Bush Lima is due to lack of cultivation, and too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for systematic stirring of the surface. If put in rich soil and properly cultivated, they will bear steadily throughout the summer. There is no reason why Lima Beans should not be started under protection in the same way as muskmelons, thus prolonging the bearing season a fortnight or more, and we are sure that all who can conveniently handle them thus will be delighted with the results.

LARGE BUSH LIMAS

Fordhook (THOROUGHBRED).—This is the best Large Bush Lima, for both private and market gardeners. The plant is very sturdy, and, although remarkably bushy, holds itself stiffly erect throughout the season, carrying the enormous pods filled with beans of the popular potato type well clear of the ground. Under first-class cultivation, the bush will grow quite two and one-half feet high, and often measures two feet across, the main stalk and lateral branches fairly covered with clusters of pods. It blooms and forms edible beans nearly a week ahead of the Mammoth Bush Lima, and is very much more productive. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 2 lbs., 85 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.60; 10 lbs., $3.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—In quality this variety ranks with the very best. The beans are flat, of extra large size, and a trifle later than the Fordhook. It is a distinct improvement upon all previously selected strains of large Bush Limas, and is second in value only to the Fordhook; those who do not care for the Potato type of Limas will prefer it to the Fordhook. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 2 lbs., 85 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.60; 10 lbs., $3.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SMALL BUSH LIMAS

Prolific (THOROUGHBRED).—This is a really great improvement upon Henderson's Bush Lima, and is undoubtedly the best of the small Bush Limas. We wish to call especial attention to our strain as a desirable bean for the market. Any one who continues to grow the old stock is making a serious mistake, since the Prolific not only has a larger pod, containing more and larger beans, but is much more productive, and matures but a few days later. The bush is of vigorous growth, but while less compact than some other dwarf kinds, still has scarcely any tendency to make vine, and is literally full of pods from the beginning of the season until killed by frost. This and Fordhook Bush Lima are the ones we recommend most strongly to those who grow Limas for home or market. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Extra Early (THOROUGHBRED).—The earliest of the Bush Limas, but very small, requiring much labor in picking and shelling, and has nearly gone out of use since the introduction of the Prolific, described above. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LARGE POLE LIMAS

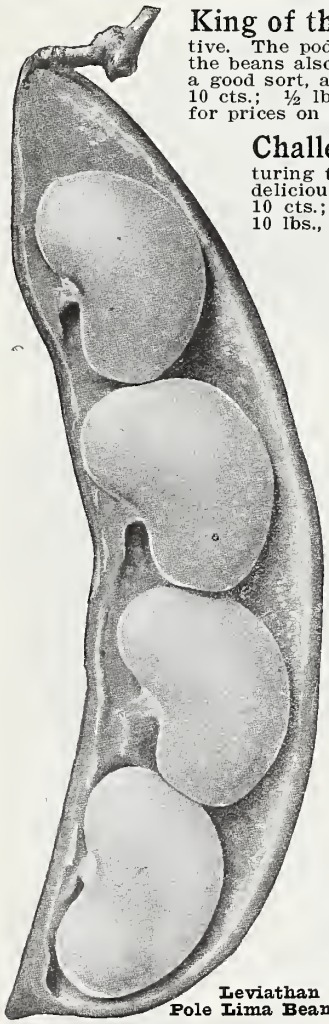
CULTURE.—One pint of large or half a pint of small Pole Limas will plant one hundred hills. For an acre, one peck of the small and three pecks of large. Plant from May to July one and a half inches deep. If poles are used for support, they should be set about four feet apart each way, and we recommend securing them at the top to each other by a strong cord in order to prevent damage by high winds. If it is not convenient to get poles, wire netting or strong fish twine make an excellent support, and many gardeners now use nothing else. Five or six beans are put to each pole, so as to ultimately leave two, or if put beside netting two beans every ten inches Keep the ground well cultivated, and if the vines are too rank, it is often a good plan to check their growth by pinching the ends, the strength of the vine then going to make fresh pods.

Leviathan (THOROUGHBRED).—According to the general opinion of market gardeners, this is one of the greatest improvements ever made in Pole Limas, since it is nearly ten days earlier than the ordinary kinds. Pods of the Leviathan are usually almost straight and often contain five fully developed beans, not much inferior in size to Ideal and Ford's Mammoth. In the Northern States it will enable many to grow Large Limas for the first time. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Ideal (THOROUGHBRED).—While not so early as the Leviathan, this Large Lima is superior to it in size, and outranks for the main crop all others of its class, except Ford's Mammoth, which many gardeners consider fully as good. The pods are from five to eight inches long and borne in clusters so that gathering is very easily done, and the vine is unusually healthy. The bean corresponds to the pod in size, being extraordinarily thick as well as long and wide, and no Lima is more richly flavored. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Giant-Podded (THOROUGHBRED).—Where size is of first consideration, this new variety will be sure to please. The beans are larger and thicker than any excepting those of the "Potato" type, and of good quality. The vines are vigorous, continuing to bear until frost. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Ford's Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—The pods of this comparatively new strain of Large Lima well deserve the name of "Mammoth," being seven or more inches in length, and usually packed with beans of delicious flavor. While not so early as the Leviathan, it ranks second to none in either yield or length of bearing season. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Leviathan Pole Lima Bean.

King of the Garden (THOROUGHBRED).—An improved Large Lima, which has a large pod and is quite productive. The pods are borne in clusters and contain four or five beans each, the beans also being larger than those of the old variety. We consider it a good sort, although less desirable than Ideal or Ford's Mammoth. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Challenger (THOROUGHBRED).—The original Potato Lima, and a splendid bean for the home garden. Earlier in maturing than the larger varieties the beans are of medium size and delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous, and bear until frost. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SMALL POLE LIMAS

THE BUTTER BEAN OF THE SOUTH

Tait's Thoroughbred Eureka This is a selection from the Small Pole Lima, and while having all the characteristics of the latter, the beans are fully a fourth larger. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 2 lbs., 85 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.60; 10 lbs., $3.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Small Sieva or Sewee (THOROUGHBRED).—Previous to the introduction of the Prolific Bush and Tait's Eureka, the Sieva or Sewee was more largely grown than any other kind in the South. It is extraordinarily productive, yielding abundantly until frost, and for this reason is still a special favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

ENGLISH BROAD BEANS

CULTURE.—Unlike our Limas, which they somewhat resemble, the English Beans are so hardy that in ordinary seasons late February is not too early for planting; they must be given time to make their growth before our hot season. The cultivation is the same as that for pole beans.

Mazagan (THOROUGHBRED).—The earliest of its class, and therefore best for planting in places where the season is short. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 2 lbs., 85 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.60; 10 lbs., $3.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Broad Windsor (THOROUGHBRED).—Few natives of the old country can ever be persuaded that this famous old bean is in any way inferior to the finest Limas, and we find our English-born customers continue to demand it for the family garden. Gathered while very young and thoroughly cooked, they are really very good, and we can recommend them for all sections where short seasons with cool nights make Lima beans uncertain. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.; 2 lbs., 85 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.60; 10 lbs., $3.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

BEET

(*Beta Vulgaris.*)

Betterave. Salatruben. Barbabietola. Remolacha.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet.

CULTURE.—Two ounces are sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four to ten pounds being allowed to the acre. To obtain very early beets, the Egyptian, Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit and Eclipse should be sown in hot-beds three-quarters of an inch deep in December, transplanting being done in the open ground as early as the season will permit; in rows not less than eighteen inches apart, or on beds four feet wide with twelve to fifteen inches between the rows, setting plants four to six inches apart. Outdoor sowings are made from the middle of February until August, an interval of two weeks between sowings making the proper succession. The cultivation should be constant, and only well-rotted manure used. When sown in cold frames they are usually planted in eight-inch rows with three or four inches between the plants. Beets grown for sugar making must not be stirred after the roots are formed, as the strength which should go into the sugar is liable to be directed into new and useless fiber.

Extra Early Egyptian (THOROUGHBRED).—This old standard dark red flat variety was for many years the favorite beet for early market use, but newer and better kinds have now supplanted it **except for growing under glass.** Our market gardener's strain has small tops and is extra early, making it very desirable for this purpose. It is tender when young, but soon becomes woody, and is therefore not desirable for family use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Crosby's Egyptian (THOROUGHBRED).—Our market gardener's strain of this splendid variety is really more like the Eclipse than the Egyptian in appearance, as it is quite roundish and much lighter in color than the well-known stock from which it was selected The tops resemble those of the old Egyptian, being few in number and very small, and it is recognized as one of the two best varieties for Southern shippers, its only serious competitor being the Detroit. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Prepaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Eclipse (THOROUGHBRED).—A handsome extra early beet and a favorite everywhere. It is globe-shaped, of a fine blood-red color, and a very rapid grower, with small tops, the flavor being perhaps the most delicate of extra early beets. The Eclipse has long been regarded one of the safest outdoor beets for a market gardener's first crop, but we prefer Detroit or Crosby's Egyptian for this purpose. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Detroit (THOROUGHBRED).—None of the globe-shaped beets for the main crop are as dark in color as this, and it is also remarkable for uniformity in size and shape. The skin is very smooth, the flesh crisp, tender and sweet, and extremely tenacious of its brilliant color, and for this reason is preferred by canners. Although Northern and Western gardeners use it largely, it is not yet appreciated in the South, and we urge all our beet-growers to give it the consideration it merits and must eventually receive. A splendid kind for the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Crimson Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—A rather handsome early globe-shaped variety of average size, with small bronzed foliage. The flesh is purplish crimson, fine grained and seldom becomes woody. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Edmond's (THOROUGHBRED).—A market gardener's strain of very uniform shape, round, and with a single small tap root. The flesh is sweet and tender, and the skin is blood red, with an interior of purplish red, shading to a lighter color around the circumference. This beet may be planted very closely, as it has a small top, and we can recommend it especially to those who want a long-keeping variety. For the home garden this is a very desirable kind for late use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

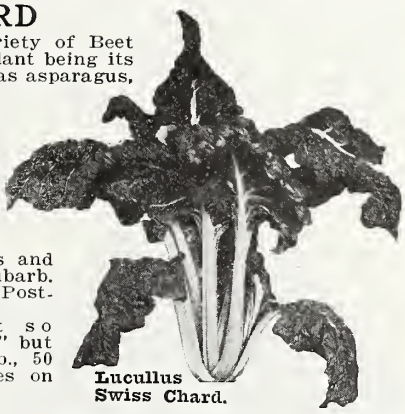
Improved Long Smooth (THOROUGHBRED).—An improved stock of the old long beet, large, well colored, and highly prized by all for its keeping qualities, but late in maturing. It is very uniform in size, tapering symmetrically. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Write for special prices on large quantities.

SWISS CHARD

CULTURE.—Same as that for Beets. This variety of Beet is not grown for its roots, the valuable part of the plant being its leaf, the mid-rib of which is cooked in the same way as asparagus, and the rest is used as spinach, and is quite as good. Its tenderness and delicacy of flavor are dependent to a considerable degree upon the cultivation, and especial care must be given in keeping down weeds. It should be much better known, as it is a very wholesome vegetable more productive than Spinach, and far more easily grown in warm climates. It is often called Spinach Beet.

Lucullus (THOROUGHBRED).—This mammoth variety we consider the best; the plant grows about two feet high, with large sized leaves and stalks as thick and nearly as broad as those of Rhubarb. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Large White Ribbed (THOROUGHBRED).—Not so large as the "Lucullus," but a desirable sort. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Lucullus Swiss Chard.

SUGAR BEET

Improved White Sugar (THOROUGHBRED).—Now that the cultivation of beets for sugar manufacture is receiving so much attention in the United States, we think it well to call attention of those who are contemplating experiments in that direction to the necessity of using only the most suitable sort of sugar beet. Some kinds have nearly twice as much sugar as others, and it is this point which, other things being equal, should receive first consideration. In this famous stock the percentage of sugar, when the beets are grown on suitable soil, will average fifteen to eighteen per cent., and where it fails to produce a profitable crop no further experiments need be made. It is not so large as some other varieties, but can easily be relied upon to yield, with good cultivation, over ten tons to the acre. Under the best conditions, this amount would be largely exceeded. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

As a rule, American, and especially Southern, farmers are curiously indifferent to the great value of root crops for stock feeding, and we have always found it hard to arouse interest in the subject. For the expense and trouble involved, no crop gives better returns, the yield per acre being enormous, and one could scarcely exaggerate the food value of Mangel-Wurzels, Sugar Beets, Carrots and Rutabagas. We feel that no words are too strong to urge greater attention to their production.

Long Red Mangel.

MANGEL WURZELS

(STOCK BEETS)

CULTURE.—Six to eight pounds of seeds are allowed per acre, and they are planted from April to July. Field beets are handled in much the same way as the garden varieties, except that the drills must be at least two feet apart, and the plants are thinned to about ten inches in the row. Cultivation must be constant and thorough to keep down the weeds until the plants are well developed.

Golden Giant (THOROUGHBRED).—Larger than the "Golden Tankard," the roots of this sort are smooth, even in shape and have small tops. The roots grow half out of the ground, the flesh is white, firm and sweet. This is one of the best keeping and heaviest yielding varieties. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Golden Tankard (THOROUGHBRED).—A smooth yellow skin variety, cylindrical in shape, narrowing rather abruptly at the top and bottom. It grows largely out of the ground and can be easily harvested. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Mammoth Long Red (THOROUGHBRED).—An improved strain of the Long Red, which grows very large and well out of the ground. It has long, straight roots of a medium red color, and does best on light soils. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Yellow Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—A large and very productive variety. It keeps well, and is the best mangel for soils which are rather shallow. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Giant White (THOROUGHBRED).—An oval shaped, half-sugar variety of large size. The roots grow largely above ground, are quite sweet, highly nutritive and yield immense crops. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Giant Rose (THOROUGHBRED).—This kind differs from the "Giant White" described above only in the color of the skin. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

BORAGE

(*Borago Officinalis.*)

CULTURE.—One ounce is enough for one hundred feet of drill, one and a half pounds for an acre. Borage is tender only while young, and sowings should therefore be made at intervals of two or three weeks, the first sowings being made in beds the middle of March, covering the seeds half an inch. When the plants are of good size transplant into rows eighteen inches apart, leaving ten to twelve inches between the plants.

Perfected (THOROUGHBRED).—Few American gardeners know it as yet, but there is no reason why it should not be added to the list of useful vegetables for "greens" or salad. It has also considerable value as a pasturage for bees. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

BROCCOLI

(*Brassica Oleracea Botrytis.*)

Chou Brocoli. Spargelkohl. Brocoli. Broculi.

CULTURE.—One ounce is enough for one hundred feet of drill, one quarter of a pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. For the main crop, sow in April in a well-pulverized bed or in November in hot-bed half an inch deep. When the plants are large enough transplant into rows of deep, rich soil, leaving thirty inches between the plants each way. Give water plentifully at all stages of their growth, as the plants are peculiarly dependent upon moisture.

Early White Cape (THOROUGHBRED).—In its general habit Broccoli resembles cauliflower, to which, however, it is much inferior in flavor. This variety is hardy and vigorous, with large white heads, that are very compact. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75. Postpaid.

Early Purple Cape (THOROUGHBRED).—The heads of this sort are purple and of fair size. While hardy and a fairly sure header, the grain is rather coarse. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75. Postpaid.

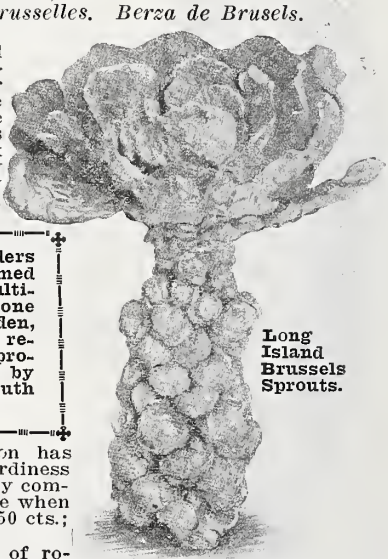
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(*Brassica Oleracea Bullata.*)

Chou de Bruxelles. Rosenkohl. Cavolo di Brusselles. Berza de Brusels.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, one-quarter of a pound will produce sufficient plants to set an acre. Sow in April or September in beds one-half an inch deep and transplant when large enough to rows two and a half feet apart, allowing the same distance between plants in the row. Cultivate as for late Cabbage. If the leaves at the top of the stalk crowd the little heads they should be removed. In very dry seasons keep the surface of the ground constantly stirred to retain moisture unless watering is practicable.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to this vegetable, which, although very highly esteemed in almost all parts of the world, has never been cultivated to any extent in the South. It will be found one of the most delicious products of the family garden, and should be more generally grown. The plant is remarkably hardy and the small, cabbage-like heads produced on the stalk are improved instead of injured by frost. When properly cooked, they melt in the mouth almost like butter.



Long Island Brussels Sprouts.

Long Island (THOROUGHBRED).—This fine selection has become the favorite owing to its hardiness and the perfection of the sprouts. These are remarkably compact and symmetrical, making a most attractive package when packed in quart baskets for market. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.75; lb., $6.50. Postpaid.

Hercules (THOROUGHBRED).—A semi-dwarf variety of robust growth, bearing round solid sprouts, that begin close to the ground. Not so early as Tait's Long Island. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75. Postpaid.

BURNET

(*Poterium Sanguisorba.*)

CULTURE.—One ounce of Burnet is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, two to five pounds for an acre. No plant is more easily grown than this, as it really takes care of itself when once started. The seed should be sown one-quarter inch deep early in spring, with the rows about eighteen inches apart; and six to ten inches between the plants; if desired the bed can be readily enlarged by division of the clumps.

The leaves of Burnet have a piquancy which makes them excellent for flavoring either salads or stews and soups. It is one of the plants in common use in Europe, and should, for the sake of variety, be much better known here.

Garden (THOROUGHBRED).—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

CABBAGE

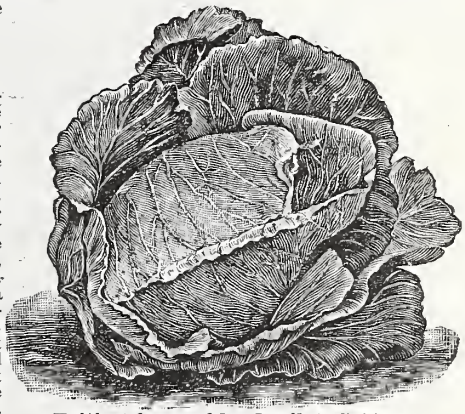
(Brassica Oleracea Capitata.)

Chou Pomme. Kopfkohl, Kraut. Cavolo cappuccio. Col repollo.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, eight ounces will give enough plants for an acre. For early spring cabbage, sow one-quarter of an inch deep from the middle of September to the middle of October, and when the plants are large enough transplant in rows two and a half feet apart, leaving about fifteen inches between the plants, but many successful growers are now setting them as close as twelve inches. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in cold frames in December, or in a gentle hot-bed the last of February; give plenty of air at proper times in order to harden the plants and transplant in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. For a summer crop, sowings may be made in March until the middle of May. For winter cabbage sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and Savoy from middle of May to last of July, transplanting when large enough; late cabbage should be set three feet apart and not less than eighteen inches in the row. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of this crop without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes. Frequent stirring of the soil is essential especially when seasonable rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked it should be drawn up a little more around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills, and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row, or to one plant in the hill.

EXTRA EARLY

Tait's Thoroughbred Pilot —This remarkable cabbage is the earliest in cultivation; ready for market quite three weeks in advance of the Selected Wakefield, and is yearly becoming more popular throughout the South. The long conical shape of the head allows nearly thirty per cent. more plants to the acre than of any other cabbage, and it is therefore very economically grown. The flavor is so exceptionally delicate and mild that it is well adapted for family use, although brought out especially for truckers, and all who grow cabbage at all should have a portion of their crop in this kind. Although admittedly less hard than many of the later varieties, it is not an uncommon thing for the Pilot to sell for profitable prices when the Wakefield and similar cabbages fail to bring even the cost of shipment. Owing to a very short crop, we are offering it only by the package and ounce. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Tait's Thoroughbred Pilot Cabbage.

Extra Early Wakefield (THOROUGHBRED).—This cabbage must not be confused with the Selected or Early Wakefield, to which it is much inferior in point of size, although of the regular Wakefield type in shape and firmness of head. It is, however, nearly a week earlier, and for that reason is grown to some extent by Southern shippers. We do not believe it offers nearly so many desirable points as Tait's Pilot, the latter being of better quality, earlier, larger and more productive. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Selected Early Wakefield Cabbage.

EARLY

Selected Wakefield

(THOROUGHBRED). — The Wakefield cabbage has been for many years the leading early sort in America. There are numerous stocks of this variety, but we believe that in our Thoroughbred Selected strain we have the very best type. Larger and a full week earlier than any other strain of Early Wakefield, this splendid Long Island selection is undoubtedly one of the finest early cabbages in existence. The heads are extremely solid, conical in shape, and have few outside leaves. It is grown under our special supervision by a most careful and experienced farmer on Long Island, and is the kind preferred by truckers and market gardeners from Norfolk to Florida. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Large or Charleston Wakefield (THOROUGHBRED).—This fine selection from the Early Jersey Wakefield has been steadily growing in favor, especially in South Carolina, its popularity in the cabbage-growing district about Charleston being such that it is often called the Charleston Wakefield. It is about ten days later than Tait's Selected Early Wakefield, but on the other hand it is considerably larger. Possessing all the distinctively valuable qualities of Early Jersey Wakefield, it is free from the great defect of that famous cabbage, since it has no disposition to burst so soon as the head is formed, in rainy seasons, this point being of immense importance. We consider it and our Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the very best early cabbages—unless the Tait's May Queen be excepted—but truckers must remember that as a rule it is ten days later than Tait's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, and sometimes the difference of a few days means the difference between profit and loss, so great are the variations in produce markets. Our seed is grown in Long Island under our personal supervision, and we confidently claim that no purer strain of Large Waflefield is to be had. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

Tait's Thoroughbred May Queen—A little later than the Large Wakefield. This beautiful cabbage, the earliest of the flat-head varieties, may fairly be said to combine the best qualities of both the Succession and fold tightly. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 50 cts.; oz., 90 cts.; ¼ lb., $3.25; lb., $12.00. Write even the hardest winter cabbage excelling it in firmness. Perhaps its most valuable quality, however, is its unique freedom from rot in wet seasons, a recommendation hardly to be over-estimated, as whole crops of Wakefield, Succession, etc., are frequently almost lost from this cause. In one other respect also it is unequalled, this being uniformity in time of heading, nearly every plant beginning to mature at the same time. It sometimes heads rather small in dry weather, but is always beautifully formed and far heavier than any other cabbage of its size. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 40 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Copenhagen Market (THOROUGHBRED).—A round-headed early cabbage, of medium size, very solid, and of good quality. It is very like Tait's May Queen, but not so early. The plant is short stemmed and the leaves are light green and fold tightly. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 45 cts.; oz., 85 cts.; ¼ lb., $3.00; lb., $12.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Early Summer—A superior and quite different cabbage from the old "Henderson Summer." This variety of Early Dutch closely follows Tait's May Queen and is a splendid second early sort. The heads are not quite as large as those of the old "Early Summer," but are of excellent quality and are very slow in going to seed. It is an excellent variety for either home or market. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities (See photograph on opposite page.)

All Head (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the many Long Island selections of Early Flat Dutch, sometimes called Solid South, and characterized by a compact, uniform head. A good sort for both family and market gardens, and deserves its popularity. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Midsummer—About ten days later than Tait's Early Summer. This distinct strain of Flat Dutch we consider one of the best second early varieties. The heads are solid, of unsurpassed beauty and are very uniform. A splendid cabbage for the season after which it is named, or for a later crop. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Succession (THOROUGHBRED).—This is a really fine cabbage, very solid and uniform, but as it has a tendency to suffer extremely from all unfavorable weather, we prefer Tait's Early Summer and Tait's Midsummer for second early cabbages. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Early Drumhead —This is a fine second early, but inferior to our Midsummer, which is as early and for later crops. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

All Seasons (THOROUGHBRED).—A splendid strain of Flat Dutch originated by a Long Island market gardener and familiar in many places under the name of "Vandergaw." It is a very sure header of large size and compact growth, does not burst easily, keeps well, and has won high praise from farmers in every section, both as a second early and for later crops. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Glory of Enkhuizen (THOROUGHBRED).—A fine variety and holds a prominent place among second early cabbages, as it has a large head of extraordinary solidity. The head is almost round and the inside leaves beautifully white. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Early Summer Cabbage.

Tait's Thoroughbred Winter King —We believe this to be the hardiest of all cabbages, not only resisting marvelously the extremes of heat and cold, or drought and moisture, but showing itself apparently immune to the various fungous diseases so destructive to cabbage in late years; it would be hard to over-estimate the value of this last characteristic, since each season most kinds of late cabbage have suffered from "rot" and similar troubles. The stem is short, with a hard skin, and the dark bluish leaves are noticeable for their thickness and firm texture. The head, which, although large, is not too large to pack well, is nearly flat, solid and of excellent quality. While the "Winter King" may be successfully used as a second early or for summer, it is especially recommended for the season after which it has been named, and for this purpose it is believed to be beyond competition. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 40 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.75; lb., $9.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Louisville Drumhead (THOROUGHBRED).—There is no cabbage of the Drumhead type which can be compared with this beautiful representative, its shape, color, firmness, and excellent table qualities giving it easily the very first place. While not as large as some of the coarse, inferior kinds, it is of fine size, very solid and uniform to a degree which is not excelled by any cabbage in cultivation. Heat and moderate drought have little effect upon it on account of the peculiarly short stem and low habit of growth, so that we particularly recommend it for sections where late cabbage are apt to be exposed to such conditions. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Thoroughbred Louisville Drumhead Cabbage.

Tait's Thoroughbred Victor —Our old standard Flat Dutch, the good qualities of which are too well known throughout the Southern States to need any comment. It has long been regarded as the most reliable cabbage for the fall, but our Winter King and Louisville Drumhead are now preferred by many market gardeners. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Winter King Cabbage.

Surehead (THOROUGHBRED).—A very sure header; this is a desirable cabbage of the flat-Dutch type for both medium and late crops. It is noticeable for uniformity of size, firmness of head, and fine texture, being excelled in these qualities only by our May Queen, Winter King and the Succession. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Grand Duke —This is the showiest of winter cabbages, being peculiarly noticeable for the regularity of its enormous heads and its compact habit of growth. The head is thick, very flat and broad, tender and has remarkably few outer leaves. It is, however, less sure than our Winter King, or Louisville Drumhead, and, on the whole, decidedly less desirable for market. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Danish Ballhead (THOROUGHBRED).—This peculiarly round and solid cabbage, with short stem, often called "Hollander," has long been one of the leading exports of Denmark, enormous quantities being annually taken by Great Britain and the Continent; in late years it has become familiar in this country also. It requires a strong deep soil and cool climate, to bring it to perfection, and we find it growing more and more popular, especially in the mountainous sections. It is a distinct type, rather under the medium size, and remarkable not only for the symmetry and firmness of its head, but also its keeping and shipping qualities. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 40 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

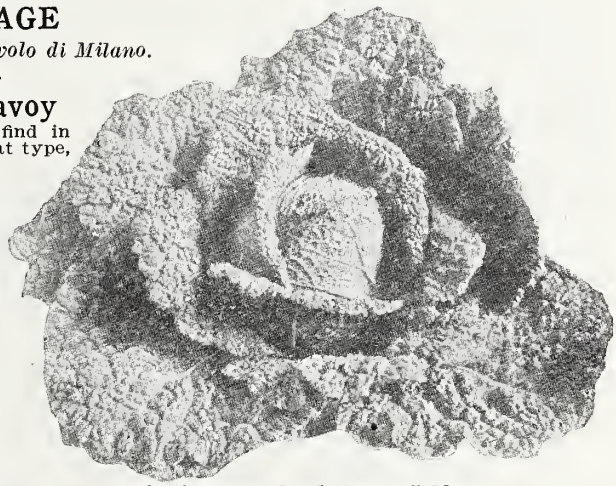
Volga (THOROUGHBRED).—A medium sized main crop cabbage of Russian origin. The heads are round, quite thick through and not of the best quality. It is a good keeper and a pretty sure header. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SAVOY CABBAGE

Chou de Milan. Wirsing. Cavolo di Milano. Col de Milan.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy

(THOROUGHBRED).—Truckers will find in this Savoy the finest strain of that type, the heads being globular, very uniform and firm, with every leaf densely savoyed. It is of delicate flavor, almost like cauliflower, and is excellent for winter use. A splendid home garden variety when sown in midsummer. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $7.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

RED CABBAGE

Mammoth Red Rock

(THOROUGHBRED).—The old stock of Red Dutch Cabbage is familiar to every one, but market gardeners will find this strain a great improvement over existing varieties. While not early, it is of the best quality, has few outside leaves, and is of the darkest red color. For several years there has been an active demand for red cabbages in Northern markets, and excellent prices have been obtained by Southern shippers. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Wonderful (THOROUGHBRED).—While not so large as Mammoth Red Rock, this variety is earlier in maturing, producing a fine, solid head, richly colored and of good quality. Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 65 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Pe-Tsai.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Pe-Tsai (THOROUGHBRED).—The value of this much advertised "Chinese or Celery Cabbage," we think, has been over-estimated. In growth it resembles our Cos Lettuce somewhat, and is a very popular vegetable with the Chinese, being used both raw and boiled. It does best as a fall crop. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CARDOON

(*Cynara Cardunculus.*)

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. Eight ounces will produce enough plants for an acre. Sow early in spring one-quarter of an inch deep, in drills two and a half feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches between the plants. Blanching is best done by hilling like celery, although the stalks will blanch if stored in a dark cellar.

Large Solid (THOROUGHBRED).—The most desirable variety, as the leaves are almost free from spines; the stems, after being blanched like celery, are useful for stews, soups and salads. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

CARROT

(Daucus Carota.)

Carotte. Carrotten, Mohren. Carota. Zanahoria.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; two to five pounds are allowed to the acre. Carrots ought to be sown in light fertile soil, which has been heavily manured for the previous crop, as fresh manure tends to encourage side roots and irregularity of shape. Sow in drills one-half inch deep and eighteen inches apart, leaving three or four inches between the plants, taking care to have the ground deeply worked. If very early carrots are wanted, the short varieties may be sown as early as the ground can be worked, the main crop being usually planted in March, leaving three or four inches between the plants. For a late crop sow during July, using the stump-rooted or half-long varieties. Carrot seed are very slow in germinating, and should be rolled in firmly to prevent evaporation of moisture while the seeds are sprouting. The same culture given to beets will suit carrots, especial care being taken to keep weeds from getting a start.

Early Scarlet Horn (THOROUGHBRED).—The earliest good variety and the best for forcing. It never grows to much size, and is recommended only for forcing under glass or cotton. The root is thick, dented on the surface, and very sweet. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

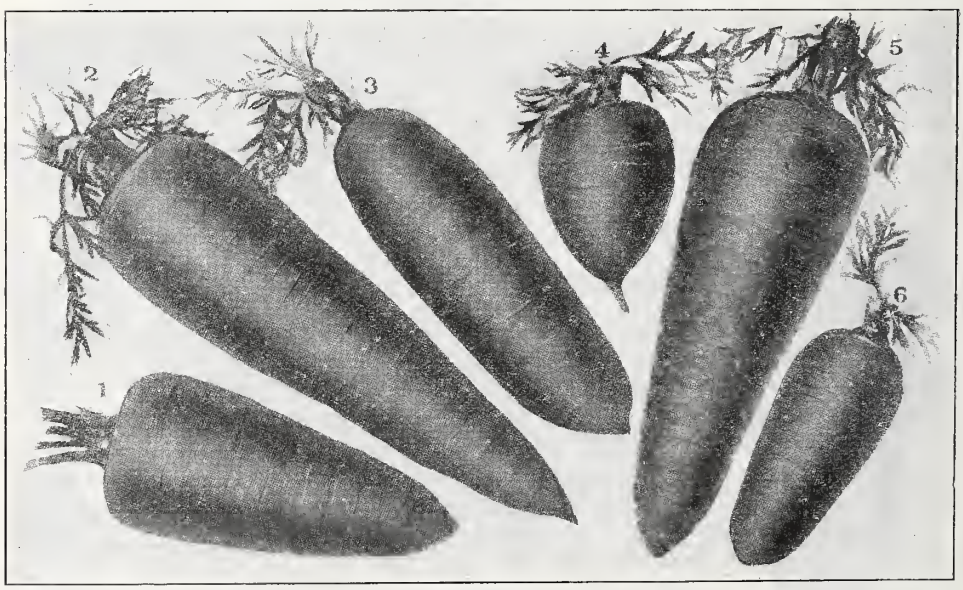
Chantenay (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the handsomest of all Carrots is this fine stump-rooted variety, universally esteemed by market gardeners; somewhat like the Oxheart, but smaller in diameter, it grows about six inches long and is of the best quality. One of the best bunching varieties. Splendid for the home garden. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Rubicon (THOROUGHBRED).—Very similar in shape and color to Chantenay. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Danvers (THOROUGHBRED).—Although only half-long, this orange carrot will produce as great a weight per acre as any other sort, and it is therefore useful for stock as well as for the table. The flesh is closely grained, with little core, and the shape so smoothly cylindrical that it makes a particularly attractive root. Owing to the shape of the root the crop is, of course, much more easily gathered than the long sorts, a point worth considering when a large acreage is concerned. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Carentan (THOROUGHBRED).—The skin of this half-long, coreless carrot is remarkably smooth, and the color and shape almost perfect, but we do not think it is as good for either market garden or family garden as the Chantenay. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Oxheart or Guerande (THOROUGHBRED).—The Guerande strain of the stump-rooted carrot is intermediate between the Half-Long and the French Horn, and is entirely distinct in its characteristics. It is a thick oval in shape, having a diameter of from three or four inches at the neck, and is rich orange in color. On hard, stiff soil carrots of the stump-rooted class do much better than larger growing varieties, and are more easily dug when mature. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



1—Danvers. 2—St. Valery. 3—Nantes. 4—Oxhart. 5—Chantenay. 6—Scarlet Horn.
TYPES OF CARROTS.

St. Valery (THOROUGHBRED).—Gardeners who like the Danvers Carrot are sure to be pleased with this, as it has the same fine quality and is of more attractive shape. It is about two-thirds the length of the Long Orange and is much more symmetrical, tapering sharply to a point. We have no finer carrot. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.35. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Long Orange (THOROUGHBRED).—The standard carrot for main crop, and available for table use as well as stock feeding. It grows to a large size, and when well cultivated in deep light soil will usually average ten or twelve inches in length, with proportionate diameter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

White Belgian (THOROUGHBRED).—A very productive variety, which is grown exclusively for stock. Its large roots grow one-third out of the ground, the part covered being pure white. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Orange Belgian (THOROUGHBRED).—Like the white, used for cattle-feeding, although mild and good for the table when young. Both this and the White Belgian are earnestly recommended to dairymen and other stock-raisers, who will invariably find good results from their use. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CAULIFLOWER

(Brassica Oleracea Botrytis.)

Chou-fleur. Blumenkohl. Cavoloflore. Coliflor.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; four ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow out of doors the last of September in a carefully-prepared bed one-quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading the surface if the weather be dry, and transplant into cold frames for protection during the winter; or in a gentle hot-bed in November, transplanted into cold frames, and set in the field early in April, in rows two and a half feet apart, allowing eighteen inches between the plants. While in the frames the plants must be kept free from slugs, and if they appear, the soil and plants should receive a light sprinkling of lime. For a late crop, sow from the fifteenth of April to the first of July, transplanting in the same way as winter cabbage, and giving, if possible, rich, moist bottom land. The beds must be well weeded, and too much attention cannot be given to watering in dry seasons, as the leaves will droop, and the plant suffer seriously if this is neglected. The heads are blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying closely with raffia or strips of other soft material. They must always be cut before the "curd" begins to split and open into branches.

Extra Early Snowball (THOROUGHBRED).—Like our Thoroughbred Norfolk, this strain is equally celebrated for purity. We recommend both selections unreservedly, but find that in different sections preference is often shown for one or the other, owing to the effects of various soils and climates. The Snowball is characterized by symmetry of head, beautiful color and shortness of stem, while it is perhaps a little earlier than any other kind. Half pkt., 25 cts.; pkt., 50 cts.; oz., $3.00; 2 ozs., $5.00; ¼ lb., $9.00; lb., $35.00. Postpaid

Extra Early Norfolk Cauliflower.

Extra Early Norfolk (THOROUGHBRED).—This strain cauliflower is the finest that it is possible to produce. The superiority which we claim for it is particularly shown in its extra earliness and certainty of heading, but it possesses also every quality desirable for either market or family use. For an extra early variety, the heads are quite large, although on account of a very compact habit of growth the plants may be set very closely together, 12,000 being a fair number to the acre. This characteristic renders it especially valuable for forcing under sash, and persons who grow it in this way can get nothing better. The stalk is so short that it is very slightly exposed, and the upright growth of the outside leaves affords a great protection to the heart. As is well known, the Southern climate rarely produces cauliflower so showy as that grown in colder sections, but in favorable seasons we have seen specimens grown from our strain of this seed in this section the equal of any produced on Long Island. With proper cultivation and reasonably moist weather very few plants will fail to produce well-shaped heads of snowy whiteness, and we invite a trial of it by all truckers and amateur gardeners. Half pkt., 25 cts.; pkt., 50 cts.; oz., $3.00; 2 ozs., $5.00; ¼ lb., $9.00; lb., $35.00. Postpaid.

Large Algiers (THOROUGHBRED).—Market gardeners in the South have had especial success with this excellent late cauliflower, its vigorous habit of growth naturally helping it through unfavorable weather. The leaves, which have a bluish tint, are very large, and shelter admirably the handsome, solid head. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; 2 ozs., $1.25; ¼ lb., $2.00; lb., $8.00. Postpaid.

Giant Prague Celeriac.

Dry Weather (THOROUGHBRED).—In locations where other varieties fail to make good heads for lack of moisture, this sort will be found very desirable. To produce fine heads of cauliflower, however, it is very necessary to have rich soil and thorough cultivation, but this variety will make the growing of this delicious vegetable possible in districts where heretofore it has been impossible. Half pkt., 25 cts.; pkt., 50 cts.; oz., $3.00; ¼ lb., $9.00; lb., $35.00. Postpaid.

CELERIAC

Celeri-rave. Knoll-Sellerie. Sedano-rapa. Apio-nabo.

(Turnip Rooted Celery.)

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow in drills one-eighth inch deep and eighteen inches apart. This is a species of celery grown for its roots, which are really delicious when properly prepared, and also useful for flavoring soups, stews, etc. This vegetable has been quite neglected by Southern gardeners, but we can assure our readers it needs only an introduction to win universal favor. Cultivation is the same as for celery, except that no trenching or hilling is required. The size and quality of the roots depend upon the cultivation, and the ground should be frequently worked until the roots are full grown.

Giant Prague (THOROUGHBRED).—This is the best and one of the largest varieties. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

CELERY

(Apium Graveolens.)

Celeri. Sellerie. Sedano. Apio.

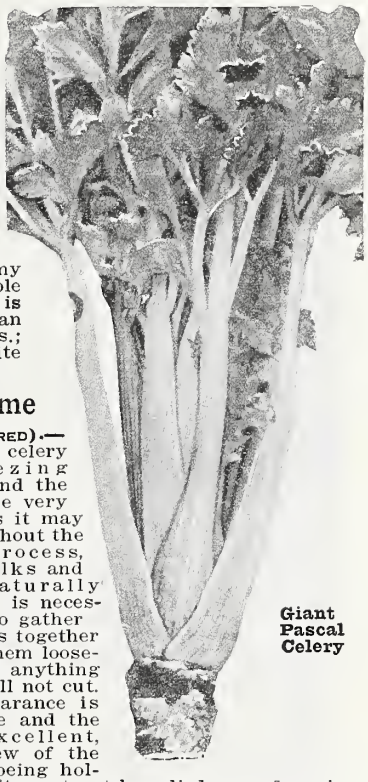
CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet drill; four ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. The cultivation of celery in a hot climate is attended with some difficulty, but while Southern celery is rarely so large as that grown in colder sections, it is not surpassed by any in firmness of grain and delicacy of flavor. Sow from April to July not more than one-eighth of an inch deep in a moist place, lightly rolling or pressing the surface firmly after sowing to facilitate germination. If the seed bed is very finely pulverized, the seeds may be simply scattered over the surface and then pressed into the soil with the hand or back of spade, the whole bed thn covered with old bags until the seed germinate. Our celery seed will never fail to grow when handled in that way. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant into trenches four feet apart, leaving six to nine inches between them. To have stocky plants it is advisable to shear off the tops of the plants in the bed once or twice before setting out. For the long-stalk varieties dig the trenches a foot deep and put four or five incheso f thoroughly rotten manure on the bottom, covering that again with three inches of good soil. For the Dwarf and Half-Dwarf kinds the trenches may be only nine inches deep, and a little closer together. As the plants grow, draw the earth up gradually to keep the leaf stalks together, and water freely in dry weather. Finish hilling up in the fall, to blanch for use, but always avoid working the ground when it or the plants are wet. In many places the blanching is now done by means of boards laid against the rows.

Golden Self-Blanching (THOROUGHBRED).—Finest French grown. Like the well-known White Plume Celery, this variety does not require as much labor as is necessary for the blanching of ordinary kinds, and it is very beautiful when matured, the heart being large, solid and of a rich golden color of the finest quality. We have an exceedingly fine strain, and solicit a trial of it from all who make a specialty of celery growing, as we believe they will find it superior to any other. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.75; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

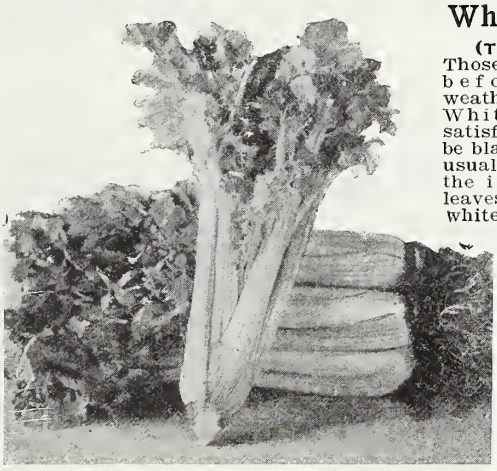
Golden Self-Blanching (THOROUGHBRED).—Finest American grown. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Giant Pascal (THOROUGHBRED).—A green-leafed selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, which is especially adapted to Southern cultivation. The stalks are very large and thick, and yet rarely have any of the bitterness so often found in extra large kinds, as it blanches easily and quickly to a golden yellow, and is exceedingly attractive in appearance, as well as a good keeper. It is very valuable to market gardeners, and we do not hesitate to offer the Pascal and Golden Self-Blanching as the two finest varieties for Southern use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantitise.

Winter Queen (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the most desirable of the half-dwarf varieties for winter use, that blanches to a beautiful creamy white. The stalks are stout and heavy, with nearly double the amount of heart of any other variety, and the flavor is sweet, nutty and delicious. A good keeper that presents an attractive appearance when bunched. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; oz., $2.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Giant Pascal Celery



Winter Queen Celery.

White Plume

(THOROUGHBRED).—Those who use celery before freezing weather will find the White Plume very satisfactory, as it may be blanched without the usual hilling process, the inner stalks and leaves being naturally white; all that is necessary is to gather the stalks together and tie them loosely with anything which will not cut. Its appearance is handsome and the flavor excellent, very few of the stalks being hollow, but it must not be relied upon for winter use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Soup or Flavoring Celery

(THOROUGHBRED).—(Old Seed).—As most housekeepers know, celery seeds are extremely useful for flavoring soups, pickles, etc. Old seeds are as good for these purposes as new ones, and may be had very cheaply. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CHERVIL

(Scandix Cerefolium.)

Cerfeuil. Kerbel. Cerfoglio. Perifollo.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill one-half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; two to five pounds for an acre. Sow from April to June in shallow drills, and cultivate in general as advised for parsley. It may be transplanted if desired.

Curled (THOROUGHBRED).—The leaves of the Curled Chervil are adapted to most of the uses made of parsley; such as flavoring soups and stews or garnishing dishes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

CHICORY

(Chicorium.)

Chicoree Sauvage. Chicorienwurzel. Cicoria Selvatica. Achieoria.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; two to five pounds for an acre. Sow from April to July one-half an inch deep in any light, rich loam, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are large enough thin to six inches in the row. Witloof or French Endive is cultivated in the same way as ordinary Endive until the stalks are tall enough to be handled like celery. It blanches readily, and is a most delicious salad, very salable in all the great markets. For forcing, the roots should be lifted in the fall, cutting off the leaves, and storing in earth or some cool place until ready to force. In forcing, the parsnip-shaped roots should be placed upright three inches apart in trenches eighteen inches deep, and about the same distance apart, leaving the top of the roots nine inches below the level of the trench. If a very quick growth is desired, fill up the trench ten inches above with fresh manure.

Witloof Chicory.

Witloof (THOROUGHBRED).—In France this is a standard vegetable, and, when properly grown, is certainly one of the most delicious of all salads; in recent years a considerable quantity has been produced in some of our Eastern market gardens, finding ready sale in the large cities under the name of French Endive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Large Rooted (THOROUGHBRED).—The roots of this variety when dried, roasted and ground are utilized as a substitute for coffee, and are often mixed with it to produce a certain peculiar flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CHIVES

(Allium Schoenoprasum.)

One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, one to three pounds for an acre. Sow in March or September in drills one-eighth inch deep and eighteen inches wide, giving the same general culture as for onions. In the old-time complete gardens, a little space was always left to chives, and there are still many people who are aware that nothing else imparts so delicate an onion flavor. Chives are perennial onion-like plants perfectly hardy, and especially valuable in the market because they are ready for use early in the spring. Only the leaves are used, these being cut as freely as desired, since fresh ones appear quickly after every cutting. Every three or four years they may be taken up and the roots divided before resetting. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.50. Postpaid.

CHIVE ROOTS

The roots save time and are less trouble than planting the seed. We can furnish the roots in clumps March or April. Single clumps, 35 cts.; $3.50 per dozen. Postpaid.

COLLARDS

(Brassica Oleracea Vars.)

Chou cabu. Blatterkohl. Collards. Cabu.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow from March to July as directed for cabbage, either in beds to be transplanted when large enough, or in rows where the plants are to stand. The rows should be three feet apart, with the plants set twenty-four to thirty inches in the row.

Southern Short Stem (THOROUGHBRED).—The collard is of great value along the South Atlantic Coast, as it will live, flourish, and yield a bountiful return with even the most careless cultivation, and in places where it would be almost impossible to raise cabbage heads. Though quite coarse in flavor until touched by frost, it then becomes peculiarly sweet and tender, and there are few gardens in the Carolinas and Georgia which do not allow generous space for the Collard. In this section, local markets absorb immense quantities of Collards, and the crop is usually quite profitable. We are glad to be able to offer the genuine Southern Short Stem, which is a great improvement upon the old type of green collard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Southern Short Stem Collards.

White Cabbage (THOROUGHBRED).—This popular Collard forms a sort of head, and is therefore more attractive in appearance as well as of finer quality than the old Southern Collard in general use. We recommend it strongly to all who are fond of "greens," but advise its use in connection with the Southern Short Stem, the latter being better to carry through the winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CORN

(*Zea Mays.*)

Mais. Mais. Mais. Maiz.

A pint weighs about three-quarters of a pound. A bushel of sweet corn weighs about 56 lbs., and a bushel of sugar corn about 45 lbs.

BE SURE TO ADD POSTAGE TO THE PRICE

N. B.—Seed corn being liable to heat when left in bulk, we strongly advise that it be spread or kept well ventilated until wanted for planting.

CULTURE.—One-half pint of corn is sufficient for a row of one hundred feet, six to ten quarts being allowed to the acre. Plant from April to July, one inch deep in rows three feet apart, leaving eighteen inches between the plants. The small extra early varieties may be planted as close as two feet if the ground has been heavily fertilized. If many side shoots appear, break them off and keep the soil well cultivated around the stalks. As sugar corns are very sensitive to cold and damp weather, they should never be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. In shipping green corn, care must be exercised to avoid using too large a package, as it heats very easily. Ventilated baskets or crates holding a bushel make the best package.

EXTRA EARLY

(*Sweet Corns.*)

Tait's Thoroughbred Fifty Day—For some time we have been trying to get a corn that would be as early and hardy as Adams Extra Early, but with a larger ear. In this new variety we think we have secured what will prove for those growing early "roasting ears" an ideal extra early variety. This corn is nearly as early as Adams Extra Early, but with ears nearly twice the size. Seed planted on April 5th matured ears in about fifty days. The stalks grow about five feet in height producing two ears that are generally not more than two feet from the ground. It has so little foliage that it may be planted as close as twelve inches in the row. All growers of "roasting ears" for market should give it a trial this spring. For the home garden, however, it is not as good as either Early Morn or Norfolk Market. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Adams Extra Early (THOROUGHBRED).—A well known stock, which is largely grown by Southern shippers because it is the earliest corn in cultivation. The ears, although very small and of indifferent quality, can usually be cut about six weeks after the date of planting unless the weather is very cold, and thus bring very high prices before better corn is to be had. A crop of this corn cannot be made upon land which is not strong, and it is customary with the Virginia and Carolina growers to plant it in their richest soil and use guano liberally in addition. As it cannot compete with larger corns, it must be forced for the first market. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EXTRA EARLY

(*All Sugar Corns.*)

Golden Bantam (THOROUGHBRED).—This extra early sugar corn has become a general favorite with both home and market gardener, for it has much to recommend it, especially for home use. The ear is not large, but in quality it is the equal of any, and we would call particular attention to its sweetness even when past the milky stage; up to the time the grains become actually hard, it retains its delicious flavor—a peculiarity which makes it very desirable for Southern sections where the hot sun soon ripens corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Fifty Day Corn.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Market Corn.

CORN—EXTRA EARLY (All Sugar)—Continued.

Ford's Extra Early (THOROUGHBRED).—This we believe to be the earliest of the white sugar corns, and though small like all extra early varieties is of splendid quality. The stalks grow from three to four and one-half feet high, bearing ears five to six inches long which have from eight to twelve rows. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Premo (THOROUGHBRED).—Being practically as hardy as the E. E. Adams, of better quality and with much larger ears, this should prove valuable to our Southern customers who grow corn for shipment. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

EARLY

(Sweet Corns.)

Tait's Thoroughbred Early Morn—This new variety is a cross between Adams Early and sugar corn, possessing the earliness of the former and much of the sweetness of the latter. The stalk grows about five feet high, producing two and three ears that will average from ten to twelve inches in length and of splendid quality. The cob is of medium size with straight rows of grains that fill out to the end of the cob. It is remarkably hardy; can be planted the same time as Adams Early, and should prove a very profitable sort for those who grow "roasting ears" for early market. This and Norfolk Market are also the best early sweet corns for the home garden, but of course are not equal in quality to sugar corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Market—Our wonderful and now famous Norfolk Market Corn has practically driven Adams Early and all other early corns out of cultivation, and may be said to have revolutionized the growing of early corn, since one is now perfectly safe in handling that crop, whereas it was formerly one of the most speculative. If unsalable in the green state, the old kinds were worthless, but the Tait's Norfolk Market is valuable when matured. Unlike the early varieties which have heretofore been considered standard, it is really handsome corn, and valuable aside from its availability for "roasting ears," the ears attaining an average length of over eight inches, with about sixteen rows to the ear. As will be seen from our photograph, the rows are beautifully regular, and the cob is covered to the very tip. When in a green state the grains are very plump and milky, with far better taste than is possessed by either the Extra Early Adams or Adams's Early, and by many people it is even preferred to the sugar varieties. Letters received from points all over the country show that it is popular in all markets, for consumers soon discover that its quality accords fully with its prepossessing appearance. We believe this corn supplies one of the proverbial "long-felt wants," there having been no shipping corn up to the time of its introduction which really filled the gap between the little extra early varieties and the later sorts. **Tait's Norfolk Market Corn is sold in sealed packages and bags, and none should be accepted without our well-known seal.** The necessity of this warning will be evident when we say that last year our crop was a complete failure, and we have many complaints from persons who bought Blount's Prolific, Trucker's Favorite and various other inferior kinds from some of our competitors, under the impression that they were getting our Norfolk Market. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Early—A shade later than Tait's Norfolk Market, this beautiful new white corn is longer, larger and more productive, and has promptly established its extraordinary value not only for "roasting ears," but for field use; is a vigorous, rapid grower, averaging eight feet in good soil, and so far has shown no sign whatever of any kind of blight, being evidently of a very robust constitution. The ears usually have about fourteen rows, sometimes running as high as eighteen, and the grain will be found much thicker and heavier than that of most varieties. For use as a market green corn, it will undoubtedly prove profitable on account of its showy attractiveness, but we cannot claim for it the unique beauty of our Norfolk Market, whose dainty, pearly grain gives it a position all its own. It often happens that some disaster to the regular corn crop necessitates replanting with some very early kind, and for such purpose we are sure this new White Dent is far superior to any ever in cultivation, as its fine ears will mature perfectly in less than eighty days, while a large proportion of the stalks produce two ears. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Adams' Early (THOROUGHBRED).—Ten days later than the Extra Early Adams, but somewhat larger, and the leading early corn up to the introduction of Tait's Norfolk Market. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Delicious Cream (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety, while having a tempting name, will be found much inferior to Tait's Norfolk Market. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Truckers' Favorite (THOROUGHBRED).—A selection from the Early White Dent, which has been practically driven out of use since the introduction of Tait's Early, which is larger as well as earlier. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

White Flint (THOROUGHBRED).—A variety, which, except for hominy, is little used since the introduction of Tait's Norfolk Market and Tait's Early. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY

(All Sugar Corns.)

Tait's Thoroughbred Giant —Under proper cultivation, the ears of this Early are upwards of eight inches in length and have not less than ten rows, the grains being unusually deep. The cob is white, and the ear tapers so little that the well-rounded point is nearly as thick as the bottom. The flavor is as good as any except perhaps the Country Gentleman; it remains a long time in the milky state, and is excellent for sowing at intervals through the season as well as for early "roasting ears." Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Howling Mob (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety is only a few days later than the Extra Earlies and is of good quality. The stalk grows about five feet high, and usually will produce two medium-sized ears, with ten or twelve rows of pearly white grains. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Golden Cream (THOROUGHBRED).—An early yellow variety, that came from crossing our Golden Bantam and the Country Gentleman, and is sometimes called "Yellow Country Gentleman," having the irregular grains of the latter. The flavor is delicious, and in sweetness and tenderness resembles both parents. The stalks grow about four and one-half feet high, bearing two or more ears about five inches in length. Those who like Golden Bantam will be pleased with Golden Cream. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00.

SECOND EARLY

(All Sugar Corns.)

White Evergreen (THOROUGHBRED).—The universal reputation of Stowell's Evergreen Sugar Corn will ensure a welcome for this greatly-improved strain, the cob and grain of which are both pure and white; all the sweetness and tenderness characteristic of the old stock have been retained, and the ears are remarkable not only for their size, but for uniformity as well, few under-sized ears being produced. Fine as it will, of course, be for home gardens and general market purposes, it would seem to be the very ideal for canning, and we anticipate a special value for that purpose. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Stowell's Evergreen (THOROUGHBRED).—For the main crop this was long considered the most valuable variety of sugar corn, as it remains green for a long time, and is usually more exempt from worms in the ear than most sorts in the South. The grain is deep and exceptionally well flavored, but the introduction of White Evergreen has put it in second place. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Sweet Orange (THOROUGHBRED).—Those who like yellow sugar corn will find this second early variety quite as good as either Golden Bantam or Golden Cream. It produces a heavy stalk, generally bearing two ears, and the grains remain soft longer than most kinds. The husk is heavy, affording protection from worms and "smut." Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LATE

(All Sugar Corns.)

Country Gentleman (THOROUGHBRED).—All who have grown the Country Gentleman Corn in this section agree in pronouncing it one of the very best for the South, and almost all gardens use it for the late crop of table corn. It is of particularly fine flavor, very milky and tender and has an unusually small cob. The ears average eight inches or more in length, and a stalk will sometimes produce as many as four full-sized ears. We note that any gardener who once tries the Country Gentleman is sure to come to us for it again the following season, but it must not be planted for early use, being of slow growth. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Black Mexican (THOROUGHBRED).—The ears of this corn are black when the grains are matured, and they should, therefore, be cut when young to avoid a dark, unattractive appearance when served on the table. It is very sweet, and has won great favor in this part of the country, being preferred by many gardeners to any other sort, although it is perhaps less desirable on the whole than Country Gentleman. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Late Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—The largest sugar corn which we have, and strongly recommended on account of size, quality and productiveness. It is very late, but will outsell any other kind as soon as it makes its appearance in the market. Pkt., 10 cts. ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 2 lbs., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

POP CORN

(Zea Everta.)

Quotations per thousand pounds, or ton, will be gladly furnished on application. All quotations are F. O. B. Norfolk, and subject to change without notice. Corn for popping is shelled, BUT FOR SEED IS ON THE EAR. Parcel Post rate same as for Sweet Corn.

White Rice (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety is regarded as the best pop-corn for commercial use, as it yields more than any other, and is all that could be desired for popping. The fodder makes good green food, and it is sometimes planted exclusively for that purpose. Lb., 30 cts.

Ruby (THOROUGHBRED).—There is little, if any, difference between this and the ordinary White Rice except as to color, which is a beautiful red, and even this distinction disappears after popping. Lb., 30 cts.

Queen's Golden (THOROUGHBRED).—Bright yellow in its natural state, this pops to snowy white and is of the best quality. The ears are very large for pop-corn and are really quite decorative. Lb., 30 cts.

Silver Lace (THOROUGHBRED).—This is excellent for popping, having smooth, pure-white grains, and is also valuable for fodder, as each kernel usually makes several stalks with abundant foliage. Lb., 30 cts.

White Pearl (THOROUGHBRED).—This beautiful round grain, from which the name of Pearl is derived, makes this a much more easily shelled variety, and for small growers it will be found excellent. Lb., 30 cts.

FIELD CORN

We grow many kinds of Field Corn, all being very carefully bred. They are listed and described under the head of Field Seeds, and we particularly invite attention to that section of the catalogue. (See Index.)

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

(Valerianella Olitoria.)

Mache. Feldsalat. Valeriana. Canonigos.

CULTURE. — Two ounces are sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, three to five pounds will sow an acre. If wanted for winter and early spring salad, the seed should be sown in drills half an inch deep in September, or it may be sown in April, giving in general the same treatment as spinach. If sown early in the spring it will be ready to cut in about two months, but it is much better flavored in cold weather. Manure the ground well before sowing, and keep down the weeds and grass.

Large Seeded (THOROUGHBRED). — A quick-growing salad, which should be in every garden. In the South it is perfectly hardy, growing vigorously during any except freezing weather, and we cannot understand why it has not become more popular. Properly served with a well-made dressing, it is far superior in flavor to the salads in general use. Of the several varieties this has the largest and thickest leaves, and is generally preferred. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

CRESS

(Lepidium Sativum.)

Cresson Alenois. Garten-Kresse. Agretto. Berro.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill, one and a half pounds will sow an acre. As curled cress soon runs to seed and then becomes useless, it is well to sow at intervals of ten or twelve days from March to October one-quarter of an inch deep in drills eighteen inches apart, allowing six to nine inches between the plants. To secure the best germination of the seed press the earth over them firmly with spade or light roller.

Curled or Pepper Grass (THOROUGHBRED).—This is the best variety, and is much liked as a component of salads on account of its characteristic flavor. It may also be effectively used for garnishing meats, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Upland (THOROUGHBRED).—A perennial variety resembling Water Cress which thrives on almost any soil. It makes its appearance in the early spring and grows rapidly. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

WATER CRESS

(Nasturtium Officinale.)

Cresson de Fontaine. Brunnen-Kresse. Nasturizio Aquatico. Berro.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce about three thousand plants. It does best sown in the early spring in shallow water, beside a running stream, but may be readily grown in any moist soil or in a damp hot bed if not allowed to be too warm. Water Cress will often grow luxuriantly in an ordinary ditch, provided the soil never becomes dry and baked.

Water Cress (THOROUGHBRED).—This delicious piquant salad is universally esteemed, and has become a very important market crop in the neighborhood of large cities. It would be more commonly grown but for a general impression that it succeeds only in a brook. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75. Postpaid.

CUCUMBER

(Cucumis Sativus.)

Concombre. Gurken. Cetriolo. Pepino.

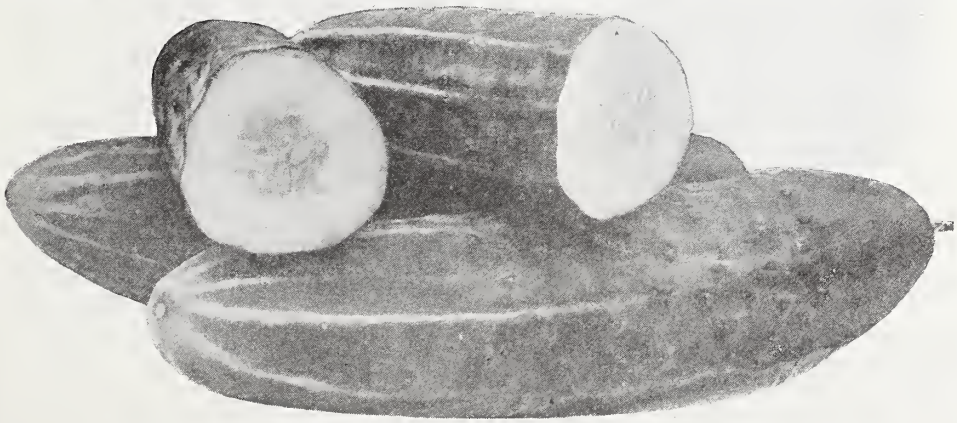
CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, or fifty hills; two to four pounds are required for an acre in hills, or from ten to fifteen pounds if sown in drills. Cucumbers may be sown from April until August, but for the main crop the seed should be sown in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. While the usual way of sowing is to put the seed in hills, four by six feet, the method employed around Norfolk is to drill the seed three-quarters of an inch deep in rows six feet apart, between garden peas, which act as a protector for the young plants. When planted in hills, about a dozen seed are put to a hill, and thinned to three or four plants in the hill. When drilled, two or more sowings are made, and thinned to one plant every twelve inches apart. The young plants are often attacked by insects, and should not be thinned out until they are large enough to be safe. The cucumbers should be gathered as fast as they are produced, whether they are wanted or not, as the vines will otherwise cease to bear. For pickling, plant the kinds recommended for pickling about the first of July. As cucumbers are very liable to a certain disease known as Cucumber Blight, the vines should be kept sprayed with Bordeaux mixture from the time they begin to run.

Tait's Thoroughbred Model Forcing —In symmetry, productiveness, and uniformity of size, this famous strain of forcing cucumber is easily superior to every other in cultivation, and we believe it is also the least affected by extremes of heat and cold. The vine is of extraordinary hardiness, resisting disease and unfavorable weather, and we wish to call especial attention to its recuperative power, vines apparently dead from drought and burning suns reviving after conditions improve and then setting a fine crop of salable fruit; this is one of the most valuable characteristics any cucumber could have, but to that good quality the Model adds another equally important; it is apparently absolutely free from sunburn, being, as we believe, the only one of which this may be said. The fruit is fairly long, averaging nine inches, and its beautiful proportions—well shown in our photograph—originally suggested its name of "The Model Cucumber." Experienced growers will know how to appreciate its habit of setting the first cucumbers so closely around the hill that they are often really piled together. Under proper cultivation, the yield is far beyond that of any other variety, in proof of which we may mention that more than a half-barrel basket of selected fruit has often been picked from a single vine. The color is a luxuriant green, so permanent that the fruit must be very ripe, indeed, to show any yellow, and it is always well set with spines. **Our readers are cautioned against buying Model Cucumber in unsealed packages, as many seedsmen are trading upon its reputation, and heavy losses have been sustained by truckers who supposed they were getting our Thoroughbred strain.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Model (Bud Fruit Seed) —For culture under glass, we offer this seed, which has been saved from only perfect Model cucumbers of the first setting. Nothing finer for hotbeds or greenhouses can be had at any price, and we believe it will surpass in productiveness every other strain in cultivation. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.75. Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Ideal Forcing —This selection from the well-known Forcing Arlington White Spine is distinguished from the older stock by a richer, darker green and superiority as to earliness, not even our splendid Model Forcing being of more rapid growth. On good soil it is so very deep in color as to appear almost black, and since the color of a cucumber is such a factor in its market value, there are many who would esteem it ideal for this point alone, aside from its remarkable earliness. The shape is good, very little fruit showing any tendency to neck, and no cucumber could be more firm. After thorough field tests, we offer it as the best-colored and earliest cucumber ever originated, and all gardeners who put these qualities first will find in it their ideal. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Climax Forcing —But for its being a little shy in bearing, this splendid strain of White Spine is all that could be desired in a cucumber. Very early, of good size and darkest green color, but not productive as either our Model or Ideal. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Tait's Thoroughbred Ideal Cucumber.

Tait's Thoroughbred Model Cucumber.

Perfected Arlington (THOROUGHBRED).—This is a forcing strain of the well-known Arlington White Spine, developed by long selection, and while a good cucumber cannot compare with either our Model or Ideal. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Davis Perfect (THOROUGHBRED).—The attention of cucumber growers is called to this quite distinct early variety. It is fully two inches longer than the typical white spine, and the color is good, holding without yellowing until maturity, when the green quickly changes to white. Being very brittle and of excellent flavor, it ranks with the best table varieties, and has a peculiar advantage in its tiny, sparsely set seeds, no other cucumbers being so nearly solid flesh. The principal defect is a lack of symmetry, and it cannot compete with our Model, Ideal or Climax. Pkt., 5 cts. oz;., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Cool and Crisp (THOROUGHBRED).—This agreeably suggestive name has been given to a cucumber which is of great value in the family garden, as it is extra early, well colored, a continuous bearer, and equally good for slicing and pickling. The fruit is rather slender in proportion to its length, and in the market would be discriminated against for this reason, but it is unusually crisp, and few cucumbers are so prolific. Although not handsome enough to permit recommendation as a market variety, it will be found excellent for the use mentioned. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Cumberland (THOROUGHBRED).—This new pickling cucumber is now considered superior to all of the older varieties grown for that purpose, as it is of really ideal shape and quality. It is an unusually prolific vine, and the fruit is distinguished by innumerable tiny spines set almost as closely as hairs could be. The color is excellent, and in brittleness the flesh surpasses most of the standard pickling cucumbers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Ever-Bearing (THOROUGHBRED).—Next to the Cumberland—and by many ranked equal to it—the best cucumber for pickling is this new variety, which has been very appropriately called Ever-Bearing. It is amazingly prolific, as the vine retains its vigor throughout the season, bearing steadily so long as the fruit is picked. While extra early, it cannot be recommended for any purpose except pickling, the size being too small for competition with such splendid cucumbers as Model, Ideal, and Perfected Arlington. For pickling, however, the short, thick fruit, only four inches long when mature, is just what is wanted, and its deep green color is an additional recommendation. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

London Long Green (THOROUGHBRED). — An improvement upon the old Long Green, very superior in shape, length and color. It is firm-fleshed and crisp with few seeds, and makes good pickles. While fairly early, it is not much used in the South, as a table cucumber, our fine forcing varieties being preferable in every way. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Japanese Climbing (THOROUGHBRED). — Many family gardens are necessarily so small that space cannot be spared for vegetables which run over the ground, and gardeners who have been cut off from growing cucumbers for this reason will welcome this introduction from Japan. It is entirely distinct from all other kinds, being a vigorous climber, with such abundant foliage that it may be used for planting on trellises as a screen. The fruit is cylindrical in shape, nine or ten inches long, and of first-class quality, being good for table use as well as for pickling. Any fence or trellis with proper exposure will answer for support, and we are not surprised the climbing cucumber has become very popular, especially since the bearing season is from early summer until frost. Many persons imagine this to be a curiosity rather than a useful variety, but a trial will convince them how little we over-rate it. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

West India Gherkin (THOROUGHBRED).—This well-known variety, which is not really a cucumber at all, is useless except for pickles; for this purpose, however, it is a general favorite, and everyone is familiar with its oblong, spiny fruit. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

ENGLISH FORCING CUCUMBERS

CULTURE.—These varieties are grown only under glass, usually in houses arranged for forcing vegetables. Plant in November or December, putting four or five seeds in a three-inch pot filled with soil as rich and loamy as can be had. Use only the stronger plants, and set them about three feet apart in the benches, training to wires overhead. Unless bees have access to the blossoms, artificial fertilization will be necessary. A packet contains about a dozen seeds.

Telegraph (THOROUGHBRED).—A famous old variety, which is generally preferred by experienced growers on account of its great length, perfect shape and productiveness. Pkt., 35 cts. Postpaid.

Duke of Edinburgh (THOROUGHBRED).—A smooth, symmetrical cucumber, much liked by the English. It is very large and well covered. Pkt., 35 cts. Postpaid.

DANDELION

(Taraxicum Dens-Leonis.)

Pissenlit. Lowenzahn. Dente di Leone. Diente de Leon.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four to six pounds for an acre. Although many persons in the South will be rather incredulous, the cultivated dandelion is one of the most wholesome and agreeable of salads. While the flavor may seem odd at first, the taste for it is readily acquired, and in some parts of the country its market value is as high as that of any other similar plant. It is perennial, and can be cut very early in the spring, as the leaves are among the first to appear. Sow in July or August one-half inch deep, making the drills about eighteen inches apart, leaving nine to twelve inches between the plants. Cultivate well throughout the growing season, and do not attempt to cut at all until the following spring. If the leaves are blanched by being shaded with boards, etc., they will be much less bitter than if used in the natural state.

Tait's Thoroughbred Cabbaging —This greatly improved dandelion is now the favorite with French gardeners, and there is no reason why it should not prove a profitable crop here, as the Eastern markets are taking more dandelion every season. The thick, fleshy leaves form a head somewhat like that of the cabbage collard, and are of specially good flavor, blanching almost naturally. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.75. Postpaid.

Giant Erect (THOROUGHBRED).—A fine, vigorous dandelion, which we think will prove valuable for shipping to Northern markets, but the leaves are slightly tinged with brown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.75. Postpaid.

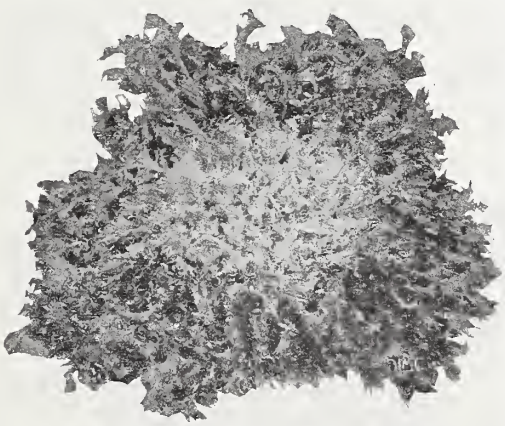
French Garden (THOROUGHBRED).—This is the common dandelion, and has practically gone out of use since the introduction of the varieties described above. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

ENDIVE

(Chicorium Endivia.)

Chicoree Endive. Endivien. Indivia. Endivia.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four pounds will drill an acre, or one pound will produce enough plants to set out an acre. This plant is by no means appreciated in America, being altogether unknown in many sections. It is a delicious salad, especially when served with lettuce, and universally regarded as very wholesome. Nothing is prettier than endive for garnishing, and we urge all our readers to introduce it in their gardens. Sow from April to September, one-quarter of an inch deep in eighteen-inch rows, thinning the plants when about two inches high to nine inches in the row. Cultivation about the same as for lettuce, except that the green sorts have to be blanched. When the leaves have grown to about eight inches, gather them in the hand and tie together with soft twine or raffia, allowing two or three weeks for the blanching to be completed. As the leaves decay soon afterward, it is well in family gardens to tie up a few plants at intervals, but never except when the leaves are perfectly dry.



Green Curled Endive.

Green Curled (THOROUGHBRED). — The standard variety for fall and winter crop, with finely cut leaves. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

White Curled (THOROUGHBRED).— Persons unwilling to take the trouble to blanch Green Endive will find this variety naturally so white that little blanching is required, but it is not so mossy in appearance as the Green. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

EGG PLANT

(*Solanum Mclongena.*)

Aubergine. Eierpflanze. Petronciano. Berengena.

Black Beauty Egg Plant.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, six ounces will usually produce enough plants to set an acre. As the seeds are not of vigorous germination and require much greater heat than is necessary or desirable for other plants, they should be carefully sown in a specially prepared hotbed. Sow one-quarter of an inch deep in February or early March and keep the sash on until the plants appear, after which air must be given on warm days, close attention being given them during the earlier stages, as the young plant is exceedingly delicate. When two or three inches high prick them out into small pots to induce stockiness, and, if possible, transplant again into a larger size, since with every transfer the plant gains strength. Our Norfolk growers use a basket about six inches square, without a bottom, made by folding a slot that comes for that purpose, so as to be easily removed when the plants are set in the field. While very cheap, these give admirable results. Do not risk setting out the plants in the open ground too early, as a single cold night will sometimes seriously check the growth and probably cause the first blossoms to drop. When the weather has turned permanently warm, set them in the field in rows four feet wide, leaving three feet between the plants. The ground must be very heavily manured and earth kept well drawn up around the stems; nothing is so attractive to the potato bug, and care must be taken while the plants are small to keep them picked off daily. Where only a few plants are wanted for family use, and no hotbed convenient, the seed may be sown in a window box, provided the room is kept at a uniform heat. Outdoor sowings should not be made before May.

Black Beauty (THOROUGHBRED).—The only real competitor of our Purple Perfection Egg Plant is this fine New Jersey strain, now popular along the entire coast, and especially valued on account of its earliness. The color is so deep a purple that the name of Black Beauty is quite justified, and the fruit does not turn gray until really unfit for food. Few vegetables being less attractive to the eye than dull, misshapen egg plants, the gardener who grows this crop for market cannot be too careful in buying the seed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.;. ¼ lb., $1.65; lb., $6.50.

Tait's Thoroughbred Purple Perfection —This superb strain, until the introduction of Black Beauty, was regarded by Southern market gardeners as the finest type of New York Purple, and where earliness is not of prime importance, it is still without an equal. The fruit is a regular oval, very smooth and rarely showing any tinge of yellow or red, the skin having almost the lustre of satin and retaining this beautiful gloss long after cutting. No other variety compares with it as to productiveness, but the Black Beauty can usually be cut four or five days earlier, and for this reason many gardeners prefer the latter, first cuttings bringing high prices. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.65; lb., $6.50. Postpaid.

Florida High Bush (THOROUGHBRED).—About the same color as Tait's Perfection, but not so early as it or the Black Beauty, this variety is liked by market gardeners in the extreme South, especially Florida. It is very hardy, productive, and stands shipping well. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.40; lb., $5.50. Postpaid.

FLORENCE FENNEL

(*Focniculum Dulce.*)

Fenouil de Florence. Fenchel. Finnochio di Napoli Hinojo.

A delicious Italian vegetable which tastes quite like celery, but sweeter and more delicate in flavor. Sow at intervals from March to July one-half an inch deep, and eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are large enough, thin to eight inches in the row and cultivate frequently. The enlarged leaf-bases are usually boiled in preparation for the table, but the bottom and stalk are blanched by drawing the earth up to them like celery. This is usually done when the enlargement of leaf stalk at base of stem is about the size of a hen's egg, and in about ten days cutting may begin and continue as the plants increase in growth. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

GARLIC

(*Allium Sativum.*)

Ajo. Knoblauch. Aglio.

Many people prefer garlic to any other flavoring for soups, stews, etc., and it has often been remarked that people who use it freely are usually very healthy. Garlic is propagated from small bulbs, which multiply by division, and these should be put in the ground in March or April, being set four to six inches apart in the row, with the rows eighteen inches apart. Three pounds will set a row a hundred feet long, four or five hundred pounds to an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich loam, and the cultivation and care of the crop are about the same as those given onions. They will keep for a long time if stored in a well-ventilated room. Lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

GHERKIN

(See Cucumber.)

HORSERADISH

(*Cochlearia Armoracea.*)

Rabano-Picante. Meerettig. Rafano.

One of the crops which has been almost totally neglected on Southern farms is horseradish, and yet it can be made very profitable by proper cultivation, many gardeners finding they can do as well, and often much better, with it than with the standard vegetables. It seems that there is always a good market for well-grown roots, and most persons would be astonished to know how many thousands of tons of horseradish are annually required to satisfy the demand. Soil for horsehadish should by all means be deep, and the richer it is the larger and more salable will be the roots. The cuttings should be placed in rows not less than two and a half feet apart, three inches deep, allowing from nine to twelve inches between the plants in the row. It will be noted that the cuttings have one end cut at an angle, and care must be taken to see that this slanting end is put down. When the ground is well warmed, the cuttings shoot up luxuriant leaves and the crop is then cultivated much as corn would be. One hundred cuttings are enough for a row of a hundred feet. Ten thousand are required for an acre, and we advise planting in either March or April, although May is not too late. Nothing is more easily grown, and many gardeners will find it convenient to put the cuttings between cabbage or some other winter crop, the horseradish making little growth until spring is well advanced. The roots are plowed out like potatoes in the fall, trimmed neatly, and can usually be satisfactorily sold at once; if desired, they may be held through the winter, and it should be noted the root continues to grow in diameter long after the tops have died down.

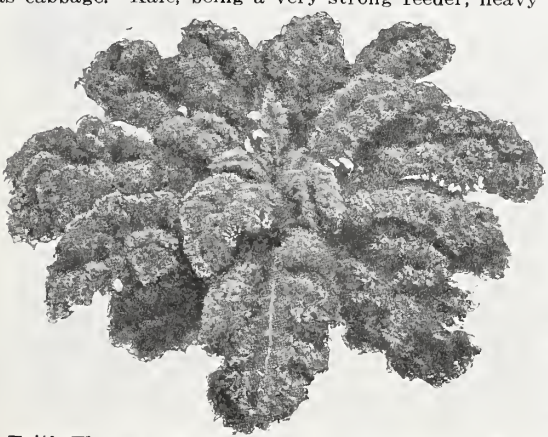
Maliner Kren (THOROUGHBRED).—The remarkable Bohemian horseradish which, in a few years, has revolutionized this crop in the United States. The root is enormous, almost pure white, and it is peculiarly fine in flavor, being free from all rankness. Our cuttings are from the original stock imported by the Department of Agriculture, and have been grown for us by an expert. Early in the season—until perhaps the first of April—we will undertake to supply them in any quantity, but later on will hardly have any except for retail. Dozen, 35 cts.; 100, $1.50. Postpaid. Special quotations for lots of 1,000, 10,000 and upwards.

KALE

(*Brassica Rapa Acephala.*)

Chou Frise. Blatterkohl. Cavolo Verde. Breton Col.

CULTURE.—One ounce of either Green Curled or Plain Kale or two ounces of Scotch are sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. For an acre, one and one-half pounds of either Green Curled or Plain, and from three to seven pounds of the Scotch. Scotch Kale being particularly subject to the attacks of insects, both before and after coming up, it is necessary to sow it very thickly. Scotch Kale should be sown from the first to the last of August, and the Green Curled from the middle of August until the first of October. Plain Kale is sown nearly all the year round, either in drills or broadcast, and should be sown at intervals of ten days in order to always have it tender. Sow half an inch deep in rows two and a half feet apart, allowing from six to ten inches between the plants, and cultivate as cabbage. Kale, being a very strong feeder, heavy manuring is necessary to make a good crop, and whenever the leaves show a tendency to turn yellow a top-dressing of guano should be given at once.

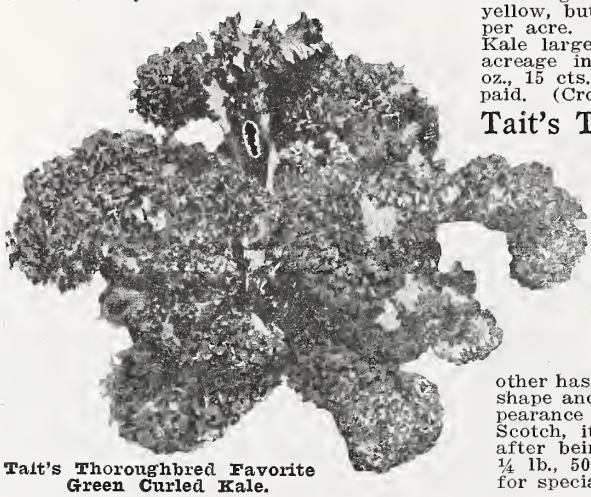


Tait's Thoroughbred Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale.

Tait's Thoroughbred Dwarf Green Curled Scotch A yellowish green kale, which is grown extensively in the South for shipping during the winter, and of which we have the finest strain in existence—a statement not likely to be challenged by even our competitors. As it is never very tender, it is less desirable for family use than Tait's Favorite, but is much prettier, and, as a rule, more profitable for market. It is exceedingly dwarf, averaging little more than a foot in height and spreading widely, this habit of growth giving such protection to the stalk that cold weather rarely affects the plant. The leaves are intricately and most beautifully curled, and being hard and stiff, carry perfectly when packed. Scotch Kale is one of those plants which, having been bred up from an inferior and

totally different type, are ever seeking to reassume the original characteristics; only growers who, like ourselves, are willing to exercise constant and extraordinary care in the selection of seed stock, can prevent it from deteriorating into a smooth-leaved kale, purplish in color, and three feet in height; such stock not only suffers practical destruction in freezing weather, but has no market value even if uninjured by cold. Note in the cultural directions what is said with regard to the sowing of Scotch Kale seed. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Dwarf Blue Scotch —The leaves of this Kale, as may be implied from the name, are of a dark, bluish-green color, which, to some, is more attractive than the yellowish green of our Dwarf Green variety. The leaves will also stand for a longer time in the spring before turning yellow, but it will not yield nearly as much per acre. Those, however, who plant Scotch Kale largely should have a portion of their acreage in this sort. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. (Crop failed.)



Tait's Thoroughbred Favorite Green Curled Kale.

Tait's Thoroughbred Favorite Green Curled —When we introduced this now celebrated selection of Siberian Kale it at once demonstrated its superiority to all strains then in cultivation, and was promptly adopted by all the best growers. It is hardy, very productive, and especially valuable on account of the rapidity of its growth in the spring. When the regular Siberian Kale is at a standstill, after severely cold weather, the Favorite will rapidly recover and be ready for cutting before the other has been able to make new leaves. The shape and curling of the leaf give it the appearance of an immense feather, and like the Scotch, it retains its stiffness a long time after being cut. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Plain or Spring Sprouts —Gardeners who are unacquainted with this most useful of salads, sometimes called Plain Kale or Hanover, have a pleasant surprise in store, for it is rapidly coming into unversal cultivation in the South. While young it is very sweet and far more tender than any kind of kale, and the growth is so rapid that leaves may be cut in three weeks from seeding. It is a good plan to sow a row every fortnight, and thus have it always in the best condition. If a little mustard is added, the flavor will be improved not a little. Although usually sown in the spring, it may be sown in the fall, as it endures cold perfectly, and can be cut at any time during the winter. It has no value for shipping, but a good demand for it can be created in almost any local market. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

KOHL-RABI

(or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

(Brassica Caula Rapa.)

Chou-Rave. Kohlrabi. Cavola Rapa. Colinabo.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. For an acre one and a half pounds. Sow half an inch deep from April to July, at intervals of four weeks, as the bulbs are best when gathered young and tender, which is usually when they are two or three inches in diameter. The rows are usually made eighteen inches apart, and the plants are thinned from six to ten inches, the thinnings being transplanted if wanted. Work well to keep down weeds, but avoid throwing any earth in the crown.

Early White Vienna (THOROUGHBRED).—The best variety of this useful vegetable the edible part of which is the enlarged globe-shaped stem. When gathered at the proper time, they are tender and palatable, being regarded by many people as nearly the equal of cauliflower in flavor. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., $3.25. Postpaid.

White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

LEEK

(Allium Porrum.)

Poireau. Porree, Lauch. Perro. Puerro.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four to six pounds for an acre. Sow in February and March in drills half an inch deep and nine inches apart, selecting light but rich soil. Thin to one inch and cultivate until the plants are six inches high. They are then ready for transplanting, and should be removed from the seed-bed carefully, the leaves being trimmed to half their length. Have the rows eighteen inches apart, and set the plants with a dibble from four to six inches, allowing the earth to come almost to the leaves. Keep the soil well loosened, earthing up gradually as the leeks increase in size, so as to secure thorough blanching of the bottoms.

Mammoth Carentan (THOROUGHBRED).—This will be found a very superior variety for market gardening, as the broad, thick stems are quite twice the size of the Flag, while its mild and agreeable flavor will commend it to many who are not fond of the ordinary leek. There is a rapidly growing demand for leeks now, and gardeners will find the crop very profitable in most places. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

American Flag (THOROUGHBRED). — An excellent, hardy leek with long stems that are white when properly blanched. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

Mammoth Carentan Leek.

LETTUCE

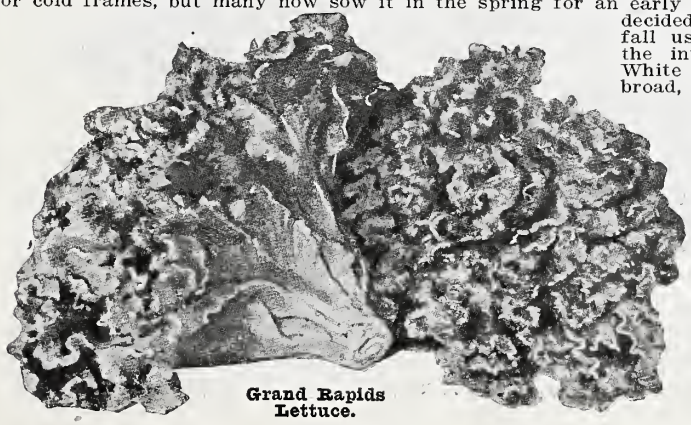
(*Lactuca Sativa.*)

Laitue. Lattich-Kopfsalat. Lattuga. Lechuga.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; eight ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre. To raise the best of lettuce, rich soil with plenty of humus is needed, and we particularly recommend that it be planted after clover, whenever possible. Norfolk truckers treat the head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the seed the last week of September in beds one-eighth of an inch deep, and setting the plants in the open field during November. White lettuce may be set in rows eighteen inches apart; it is generally set in beds four feet wide with four rows to the beds, leaving nine inches between the plants. Shelter from the wind is of such immense advantage that if no natural wind breaks are available it pays handsomely to provide artificial ones made from cornstalks or cheap lumber. For the family garden, seed may be sown as late as October in a warm sheltered bed protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw, or it may be transplanted into cold frames to head during the winter. For a succession, sow in beds from the last of March to the middle of May, covering the seed thinly as directed, but taking care to firm the surface. For several years lettuce has been in great demand during November and December, and large quantities are now grown for that market, the seeds being drilled from the middle of July to the middle of August in ten-inch rows on beds four feet wide at the rate of five pounds to the acre, and thinned to nine inches when large enough.

Tait's Thoroughbred Giant White Forcing —This beautiful selection from the Big Boston has become the leading kind for shipment, several years of extensive testing having proved it perfectly adapted to field culture, as well as superior to all others for use under cottons and glass. It is of good size, very firm and symmetrical, of the finest quality, and has a great advantage over all other varieties in the exquisite whiteness of its head; the brownish color which generally mars the beauty of the Big Boston after maturity is entirely absent, and so round and white is it that it might well have been named "Snowball." Those who have seen it either in the South or at Norfolk are enthusiastic as to its value, and we hope to see all lettuce-growers taking it into account for the coming crop, especially those who make a specialty of the Big Boston. We believe they will make a mistake if they fail to do so, as it has far outsold all others in the principal lettuce markets of the North. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid. (See full page illustration.) Write for special prices on larger quantities.

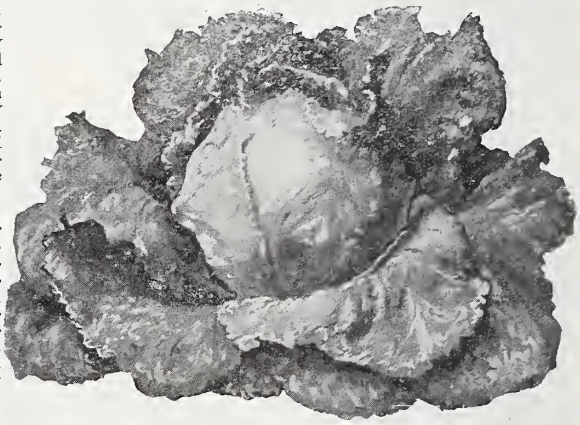
Big Boston (THOROUGHBRED).—This is now a favorite along the entire Southern seacoast, being used on a large scale both in the open ground and under protection. When first introduced, it was for some time grown almost exclusively in either greenhouses or cold frames, but many now sow it in the spring for an early summer crop, and it was decidedly the most popular for fall use around Norfolk up to the introduction of our Giant White Forcing. Big Boston has broad, comparatively smooth but very stiff leaves surrounding a solid head of perfect form, and specimens measuring upwards of ten inches are quite common. The head is beautifully blanched and in crisp tenderness is all which could be desired. After maturity the leaves often take on touches of brown, which mar its appearance, and this defect will eventually compel it to retire from cultivation in favor of the Giant White Forcing. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.

Tait's Thoroughbred Midsummer —Few crops are more profitable than summer lettuce, but the heat makes success extremely difficult in the South; and, indeed, many gardeners have come to regard the crop as one useless to attempt. Almost innumerable kinds of lettuce have been tried, but the majority have proved altogether unable to stand the sun, and very few have made even ten per cent of heads. In this strain we offer a lettuce which has given far better results than any sort ever grown in this section, and which, we believe, will enable many gardeners to produce excellent heads whenever the season is moderate. It is unusually handsome, of the largest size, and more solid than most of the best cabbage lettuce, while in quality it is all that could be desired. The outer leaves are a dull dark green splashed with brown, the heart being creamy yellow. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Wonderful (THOROUGHBRED). — A popular summer variety of large size and fine quality that is slow in running to seed, good for either private or market garden. The outer leaves are a dull dark green seldom spotted or brownish in any part, while the head is well blanched and firm. The quality is very good though lacking in buttery flavor. Except in color this sort is much like the Hanson. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce.

May King (THOROUGHBRED).—For forcing or field culture, this early and exceedingly handsome lettuce will be found most satisfactory. The round head is a rich yellow, very solid, tender and of delicious flavor, making a most attractive appearance in its setting of light green leaves, that have just a faint tint of brown. A splendid kind for the home garden. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Wayahead (THOROUGHBRED). — A variety much like the May King, but a little earlier and with tightly folded heads, somewhat larger. The outer leaves are a light green, while the head is a rich yellow. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Big Boston Lettuce.

Tennisball, Black Seed (THOROUGHBRED).—An old favorite with market gardeners, and sold possibly under more than a dozen different names. The outer leaves are light green, while the heads are well blanched, firm, mature early and are of excellent quality. It is good for either spring, summer or autumn, and in the vicinity of Norfolk will stand wintering over outdoors as well as any other sort. It is often sold under the name of All the Year Round. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

California Cream Butter (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the sorts which are slow in running to seed, and, therefore, adapted to summer use. The head is of medium size, compact, and almost perfectly round; the outer leaves are a rich glossy green, splashed with brown markings. Although often called the "Royal Summer," it is hardy enough for winter use in the South. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Iceberg (THOROUGHBRED).—A beautiful curled or crisp heading sort that is good either for forcing or outdoor culture. The outside leaves are bright green with a bit of brown tinge on the margin, but the inside is white. A lettuce of splendid quality and a good summer variety. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Hanson (THOROUGHBRED).—We have found this a fine summer lettuce of large size and the best flavor, slow in running to seed. It has a flat, cabbage-shaped head, with pure white inside leaves. The outer leaves are light green, seldom brownish in any part, and curled on the edges. This is an old favorite for the family garden. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Deacon (THOROUGHBRED).—An excellent summer variety with medium sized flattened heads, fairly firm and slow in running to seed. The outer leaves are smooth and light green in color, free from any brownish markings, and the head blanches to a rich yellow, and is crisp, buttery, and well flavored. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Grand Rapids (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety has become a favorite everywhere, especially in the West, but must not be used where a head lettuce is wanted. Of rather poor quality when grown out of doors, under glass it becomes tender and sweet. The leaves are light green, free from any brownish markings and are merely bunched together. The edges being daintily fringed, it is very decorative for garnishing, and is largely used for that purpose. Although principally used for forcing under protection, it makes a capital outdoor lettuce for both spring and fall. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Early Curled Simpson (THOROUGHBRED).—An improved Silesia, which is highly esteemed by Northern gardeners, but grown in the vicinity of Norfolk only for family use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

White Paris Cos Lettuce.

COS or ROMAINE LETTUCE

White Paris (THOROUGHBRED).—In the South too little attention has been given to Cos Lettuce, but we find that the gardeners are learning to appreciate their tenderness and delicious flavor. The Trianon is one of the earliest sorts and makes an excellent well blanched head if the leaves are tied together. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Giant White (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety forms a large light green plant with the head well folded and nearly white, quite firm, but not so early as the White Paris. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb. $1.25.

MANGEL-WURZEL

(See Beet.)

MARTYNIA

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for a row of one hundred feet in hills. One to three pounds for an acre. If wanted early, the seed should be sown in a hotbed and the seedlings transplanted into the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm. The least troublesome culture, however, is to sow in April or May half an inch deep in hills three feet apart, thinning to a single plant in each hill.

Proboscidea (THOROUGHBRED). — The pods of Martynia are universally liked for pickles, having a very agreeable piquancy. They should be gathered while small and tender, and pickled as soon as possible after being picked. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

MINT ROOTS

For the convenience of our customers, many of whom tell us they have great difficulty in getting mint for the kitchen garden, we have added to our list this most useful plant that can be set out either in the spring or fall. Once planted, it increases with great rapidity, and a dozen or two plants are sufficient to start a bed for the family of ordinary size, planting the roots two inches deep and twelve inches apart. About ten thousand roots are required for an acre. Growing mint from seeds will be found much less satisfactory than the use of the roots. 75 cts. per dozen. Postpaid.

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MUSKMELON

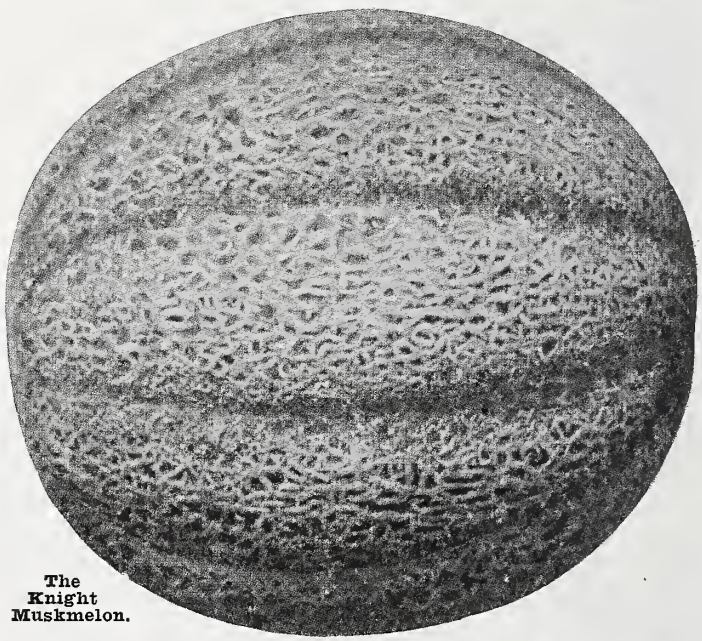
(Cucumis Melo.)

Melon-Muscade. Melone. Popone. Museate.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for a row of a hundred feet planted in hills; three pounds will plant an acre twice, more or less replanting being usually necessary. The melon delights in warm, rich soil with perfect drainage, and they can never be grown to perfection under unfavorable conditions. Very good melons, however, can be grown on almost any land if the trouble is taken to dig holes two feet square, filling them with a rich compost of wood-mould and cow-pen manure. Plant three-quarters of an inch deep from April to June in rows six feet apart, leaving not less than four feet between the hills, putting about ten seeds to the hill. As insects are often very destructive, it is best not to thin at all until the plants are well started. When they are large enough to be safe, thin to two in a hill, and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. Those who make a specialty of muskmelons will find it advantageous to start the seed under protection of glass, so as to have the plants ready by the time seeds could be usually planted in the open ground. For this purpose our Norfolk growers use baskets made after the fashion of a strawberry quart, without a bottom, from a strip that is manufactured for that purpose. Transplanting from these boxes never checks plants in the least, as none of the roots are disturbed. **Spraying is absolutely necessary now**—neglect of this meaning either total loss of the crop or inferior quality in what fruit is made.

GREEN-FLESHED MELONS

Knight (THOROUGHBRED).—Except in this section, where blight is prevalent, this melon has broken all records for green fleshed muskmelons, selling without regard to the general market conditions. In quality it quite outclasses most other green-fleshed kinds, and it seems that none of the fruit ever lack sweetness, the best ones having a taste indescribably delicious, and a remarkable aroma. If what is written of this melon appears extravagant, the reader should remember that descriptions throughout this catalogue aim to really describe, faults being mentioned as freely as good qualities, and unqualified praise is given the Knight Muskmelon for the simple reason that up to this time we have never heard anything else concerning it. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



The Knight Muskmelon.

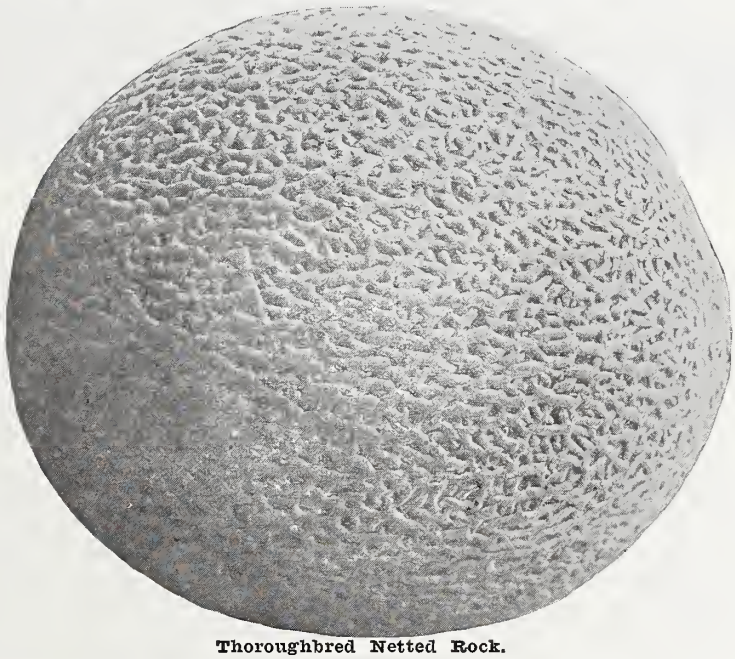
Tait's Thoroughbred Bottomly—This new melon seems to possess all of the hitherto unequalled qualities of the Knight, and at the same time the vines show decidedly less tendency to blight. On this account it has for the past two seasons become very popular with the Norfolk melon grower. In size it is a little smaller than the Knight, and about a week later. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Arundel—For those markets which prefer melons not quite so large as the Knight and Bottomly, but have been accepting them because no smaller kind could bear comparison as to flavor, this sort will be found ideal. It is also one of the best melons for the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00. Postpaid.

Honey Dew (THOROUGHBRED).—This new melon is a cross between an African melon and the Rocky Ford, and again crossed on the Hybrid Casaba. As its name implies, it is in reality as sweet as honey, with a flavor distinctly its own. The rind is smooth light green, changing to a creamy yellow when ripe; and the flesh green, very thick, fine grained, and can be eaten to the very rind. It is a little later than the Rocky Ford, and the average size is about six inches in diameter and seven inches in length. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Jenny Lind —The Jenny Lind's "fineness" of flavor—quite distinct from the agreeable sweet of the average good melon—its convenient size, extra earliness, and the fact that a hundred may usually be cut without one proving really poor, have enabled it to hold its own a surprisingly long time against the larger muskmelons. It needs no detailed description, as there are few people unfamiliar with its shallow but intricate netting and sweet green flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Rocky Ford (THOROUGHBRED).—At maturity this widely grown melon is not a great deal larger than an extra fine orange, the rind light green in color and prettily netted, the flesh being about the same as the Jenny Lind in appearance. It is very sweet, but not equal in quality to Tait's Ideal, the Knight, or Tait's New Arundel. As is often the case with vegetables, the name means nothing at all, and "Rocky Fords" are to be had which have little in common with our Thoroughbred strain of this melon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Thoroughbred Netted Rock.

Netted Rock (THOROUGHBRED).—Listed under numerous names, this golden lined oval-shaped melon has undoubtedly the thickest flesh of any of the Rocky Ford type, and the netting on the outside is so heavy that no ribs are shown. Although a full week later than our Thoroughbred Knight, it is a good variety to follow that famous melon having the same splendid qualities and delicious flavor; our stock is from the originator and the seed is saved from selected melons. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

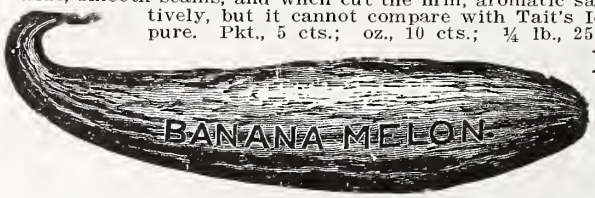
Green Montreal (THOROUGHBRED).—A Canadian introduction which is apparently best suited to that climate, although used in many other sections. The fruit grows very large, is round, somewhat flattened at the ends and covered with a dense netting, the quality of the flesh being first-class. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

SALMON-FLESHED MELONS

Tait's Thoroughbred Ideal —Whether Tait's Ideal is really what so many have pronounced it—"the finest muskmelon in the world"—is perhaps one of those questions of taste concerning which argument is useless, but it certainly combines an extraordinary number of valuable characteristics, and for the past three years has taken the first prize over all other sorts at the Arkansas Valley Fair at Rocky Ford, Colorado. The Ideal is very early, of the size now demanded by the restaurants, attractive as to the exterior, deep-fleshed, richly colored, crystalline in grain, more exquisitely aromatic than any other sort, and absolutely unique in flavor. In productiveness it is probably unequalled, for we have actually cut from one vine twenty-four well-formde melons, nearly all of first-class quality, and groups of three or four perfect specimens lying so closely around the hill as to touch each other may be frequently seen in any well-cultivated field of Ideals. The color of the skin is nearly that of the Osage, but the resemblance goes no further, as the Ideal is of altogether different shape and size, and is covered with an elaborate, well-defined mass of network. The flesh is so deeply colored as to look quite red, and the taste of a representative specimen is simply incomparabl. In proportion to its size, it is easily the heaviest of all muskmelons, owing to the thickness and firmness of the flesh, qualities which enable it to endure much handling and long shipment. An irregular percentage of the melons show green flesh, the quality of which is identical with the salmon-fleshed fruit, but we have been unable as yet to absolutely fix the type. What the Knight is to green-fleshed muskmelons, the Ideal is to the salmon-colored type. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.25. Postpaid. (See frontispiece.) Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Emerald Gem (THOROUGHBRED).—The finest stock of Emerald Gem in existence, having been improved into a really distinct melon, and one which is especially esteemed by Southern shippers who cater to the Boston market; no other variety sells so well in that city, and we have some truckers who prefer to grow it exclusively. It is extra early, of medium size, round, with a slight flattening at both ends, and has only moderate ribbing. The skin is deep emerald green, and is usually comparatively smooth, although occasionally more or less netted. The flesh is a rich salmon color when ready for the table, and remarkable for thickness and crystalline texture; in quality it ranks close to Tait's Ideal, and few melons surpass it in productiveness. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Osage (THOROUGHBRED).—The shape of this melon is nearly that of a cocoanut, and the size is rather above the medium. It has a dark-green skin of peculiar netting, with wide, smooth seams, and when cut the firm, aromatic salmon-yellow flesh shows very attractively, but it cannot compare with Tait's Ideal, and is a difficult melon to keep pure. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Banana (THOROUGHBRED).—Fruit of this variety is nearly two feet long when well grown, and the light yellow skin is entirely without netting or ribs. The orange flesh, while sometimes finely flavored, is generally of indifferent quality. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

WATERMELON

(Cucurbita Citrullus.)

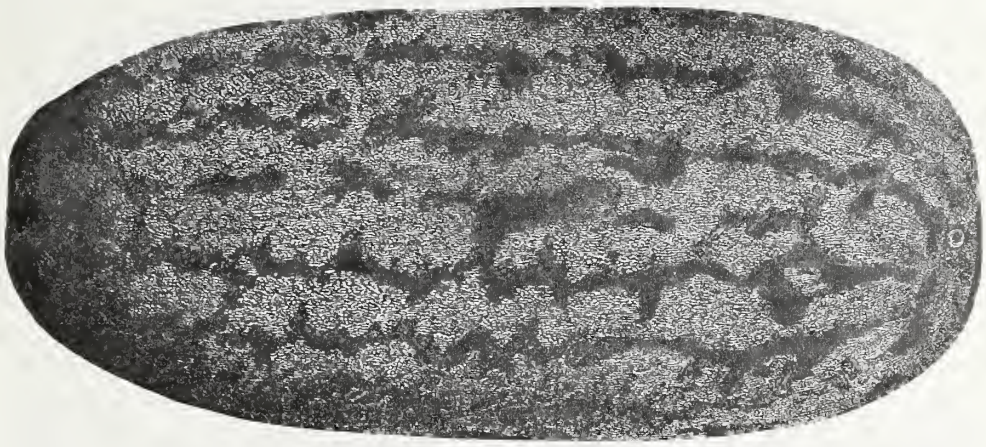
Melon d' Eau. Wasser-Melone. Melone d' Aqua. Zandia.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for a row of a hundred feet in hills; two or three pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds one inch deep from April to June in hills not less than eight feet apart each way. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. Watermelon seeds have so many enemies that defective stands are almost the rule rather than the exception, and sometimes the delay from replanting means failure of crop; no matter how many seeds are put in the hill, they should each be pushed in separately in order to guard against a bird or other destroyer making a clean sweep of the pocket. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallow and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered.

Tom Watson (THOROUGHBRED).—As a rule, the Watson is much above the average size, a large percentage running upwards of thirty pounds, and many weighing in the neighborhood of fifty, the specimen used for the accompanying full-page illustration being thoroughly typical as to general appearance, except that the camera usually makes a watermelon look much darker than it actually is. The Watson is not a solid dark green like the Kleckley Sweet, but shows the fine veining very distinctly under its general color. Of all those which have reached this market, we have seen none with the least "neck," and a specially attractive characteristic is the high, permanent gloss; the fruit always looks as if it had just left the vine, this fresh appearance doubtless accounting in large measure for its immediate popularity. In quality, it ranks with the best of the new melons, and there can be no question that it represents the climax in watermelons up to date. When cut it is readily distinguished by the brownish red seeds and deeply colored juice. No melon in cultivation is more uniform in size, shape and coloring, scarcely any being under desirable size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Excel (THOROUGHBRED).—This new melon, a cross on the Halbert Honey, should be given a trial by all melon growers as it promises to become a leading sort, especially as a market melon. It is a large, oblong, dark green melon with an exceedingly tough rind, free from core or hard centers. It will produce more large marketable melons under like conditions than any other long sort, not excepting the Tom Watson, and its carrying and keeping qualities are unsurpassed. The seed are of two colors, both of which are often found in the same melon. The flesh is deep red, very sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Thoroughbred Excel Watermelon.



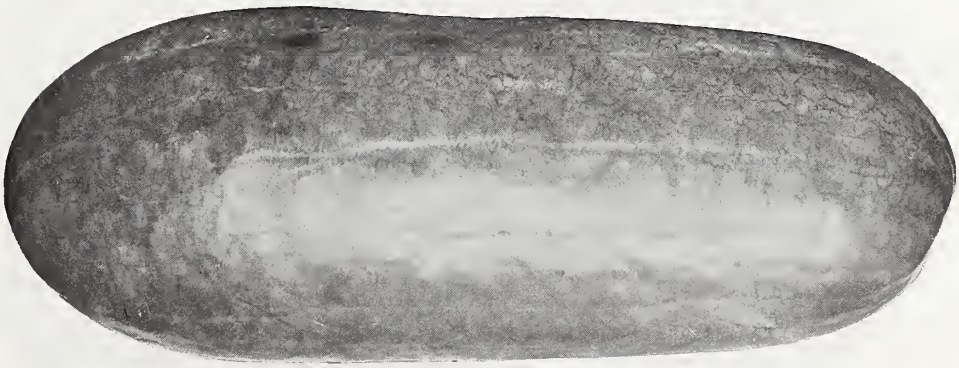
Florida Favorite Watermelon.

Florida Favorite (THOROUGHBRED).—There are few watermelons equal to this in sweetness and tenderness, but it is quite small, and does not carry well in long shipments on account of brittleness of rind. The shape is oblong and the color of the rind dark green with light green stripes. The flesh is really melting, having less fibre than any other except perhaps Kleckley Sweet. Notwithstanding the introduction of so many fine large melons, we find the Florida Favorite still holding its own for all local markets, so great is its reputation for uniformly good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Long Dixie (THOROUGHBRED).—A dark green oblong melon with lighter green stripes and thin rind. The flesh is bright scarlet, and were it less irregular in shape and quality it would be one of our best shipping melons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Triumph (THOROUGHBRED).—This and Shaker Blue are possibly the largest watermelons in existence, frequently weighing ninety pounds and averaging more than any other sorts. The color, which is a solid dark green, and its mammoth size, make it very attractive externally, and it carries perfectly in shipment; but its pinkish flesh is of rather poor quality, often filled with hard white or yellowish streaks. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Shaker Blue (THOROUGHBRED).—The rind of this melon is dark green, striped with bands of lighter green, but when ready for market, has the appearance of being a solid dark bluish green color. The flesh is bright red, crisp and well flavored. It grows equally as large as the Triumph, and is of better quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.



Thoroughbred Tom Watson Watermelon.

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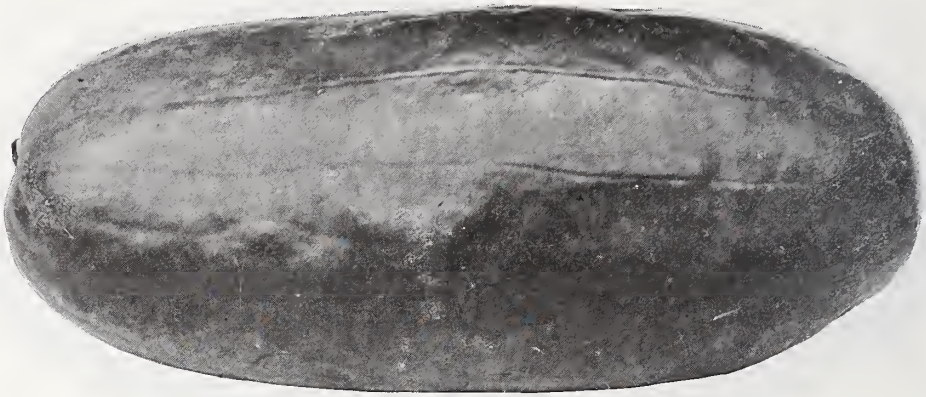


Thoroughbred Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

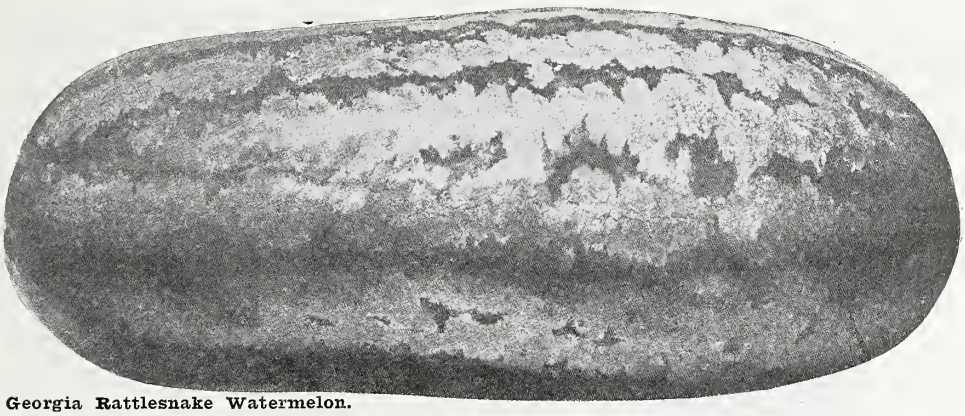
Kleckley Sweet (THOROUGHBRED).—Known also as Monte Cristo, this melon for local markets or the family garden will be found most desirable, as it is one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. It is long, with a dark-green rind, and remarkable for the brilliancy as well as the tenderness of the red flesh. When cut, a ripe melon will crack ahead of the knife like thin glass—a sign which all who are familiar with watermelons will recognize as the surest indication of delicate, crystalline flesh. With proper cultivation, it may be grown to weigh as much as fifty pounds, and as it is really of as fine quality as the Florida Favorite, we can recommend it in the strongest terms except for shipping; no watermelon with such a brittle rind should ever be subjected to the jars and rough handling of railroads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Halbert Honey (THOROUGHBRED).—For sections where the summers are short, this fine melon appears to be ideal, as it is a remarkably rapid grower, rivaling the Dark Icing in earliness. It is a little smaller than the Kleckley Sweet—to which it bears a close resemblance—but is almost of equal quality and attractiveness, having a smooth, dark green rind of extraordinary brittleness. It is, of course, best adapted to home use and local markets, and is recommended principally to those who find their seasons too short for the safe maturing of the later varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Wonderful Sugar (THOROUGHBRED).—A handsome oblong melon introduced from the West Indies and universally pronounced a great acquisition for home use or local markets. In shape and markings it is not unlike the Georgia Rattlesnake, though totally different in other respects. The remarkable sweetness quite justifies the high-sounding name under which it was brought out. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Irish Grey.

Irish Grey (THOROUGHBRED).—This new melon should be given a trial by all melon growers. The rind is yellowish grey, resembling a variety of Citron, and almost as tough as that of the Citron, it will keep in good condition for a long time after being taken from the vine, and stands long distance shipping better than any other melon, and is wonderfully productive. The flesh is bright sparkling red, very sweet and firm. As a home market melon it compares favorably with Kleckley Sweet, and for distance shipping is better than Tom Watson, and will produce 25 per cent more good melons under the same conditions. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon.

Georgia Rattlesnake (THOROUGHBRED).—This melon, known also as the Striped Gypsy, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is a particularly handsome melon and can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind. A splendid variety for late use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

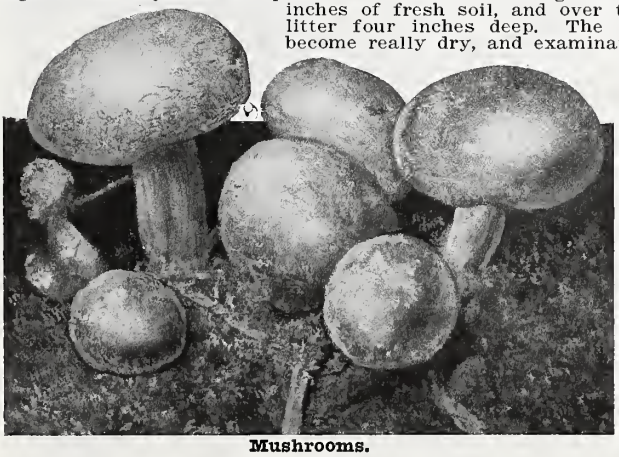
Citron (THOROUGHBRED).—(Red Seeded.)—This is an improvement on the old preserving citron, being much more productive and of finer texture, with white flesh, which has all the firmness of an apple. It is round and smooth, the skin being striped and marked with light green rind. The red seed have long been known to possess very valuable medicinal qualities, giving great relief in certain affections of the kidneys. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.: ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

(Agaricus Campestris.)

Champignon. Champignonbrut. Fungo-Pratajolo. Seta.

CULTURE.—Five pounds of spawn will plant a row of a hundred feet. It is a mistaken idea which many people have that the growing of mushrooms is too difficult for an amateur to attempt. As a matter of fact, they can be raised in cellars, under the benches of greenhouses, or in any shed where a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained through the winter, and, if successful, the results certainly compensate for what trouble is incurred. While experience is really the only teacher in handling the mushroom—which is most eccentric in its habits—it will be worth while to note the following suggestions, and it may be added that the novice frequently gets the very best results: The spawn may be planted from January to March, and the beds should be made up about two months before the mushrooms are wanted, as it takes about that time for them to begin bearing. For their preparation procure fresh horse manure, free from litter and straw, and incorporate with it an equal bulk of loam from some old pasture; put it in a heap under cover and turn daily until the extreme heat is out. The beds may be of any size desired, but the proportions recommended by the best growers are about four feet wide, ten inches deep, and any convenient length. Put the compost of loam and manure in layers, treading or packing each firmly with the back of the spade. Place a thermometer with the bulb well buried in the bed when completed so as to readily tell the temperature from day to day. Leave until the heat has subsided to about eighty degrees, and then make holes nine inches apart each way and two inches deep to receive pieces of spawn two inches square. Refill the holes and allow eight or ten days for the spawn to diffuse itself through the entire bed; then cover with two inches of fresh soil, and over this spread a layer of straw or litter four inches deep. The bed must never be allowed to become really dry, and examinations should be frequently made to see that it is thoroughly moist. If the surface becomes dry, wet it gently and as evenly as possible with water heated to about ninety degrees, using no more than is necessary. Darkness is, of course, desirable, and for this reason cellars will usually be found better than greenhouses. Mushrooms may also be grown outdoors during summer months or under open sheds, but must be used as soon as gathered, as they become infested with maggots shortly after opening. For a more comprehensive treatise, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for pamphlet, "How to Grow Mushrooms."



Mushrooms.

American (THOROUGHBRED).—Made by a new and very original scientific method, this has been giving better results than any of the old-fashioned natural spawn, and we think it must eventually displace all imported stock. 50 cts. per lb. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

English (THOROUGHBRED).—As the French is said by many experienced growers to be very liable to rot unless the conditions are precisely right, we are now offering only the finest English and American Spawn, the latter being generally regarded as most satisfactory. There is a great deal of spawn sold at fancy prices, but we can assure our customers that no stock better than ours is imported. 50 cts. per lb. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

MUSTARD

(*Sinapis.*)

Moutarde. Senf. Mostaza.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; one and a half pounds will sow an acre. Sow February to October one-quarter of an inch deep, broadcast, or in drills eighteen inches apart, thinning to from six to eight inches. By successive sowings every fortnight, beginning early in March, the salad may be had at its best until summer. A little mustard mixed with other kinds of "greens" lends a flavor which most people find very agreeable.

Southern Curled Mustard.

Ostrich Plume (THOROUGHBRED).—We wish to call special attention to this very beautiful variety, as it promises to become the standard mustard. No other kind is nearly so attractive, and it is also the most productive, making an extraordinary amount of foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled (THOROUGHBRED).—A favorite in the South, growing very large with a beautiful curled leaf. It is tender and of especially good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Chinese Broad-Leaved (THOROUGHBRED).—When cooked like spinach, the broad leaves of this variety have an agreeable flavor, and are much liked by all who care for this kind of "greens." They are often a foot or more in length, and have crimping much like that of a Savoy cabbage. It is ready for use within five or six weeks from the time of sowing, and is very economical, since it loses little bulk in boiling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

White London (THOROUGHBRED).—The seeds of the white mustard are used principally for pickling and other domestic purposes, while the plant itself makes early greens of fair quality. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Black or Brown (THOROUGHBRED).—The seed of this variety form the mustard of commerce, and it is sometimes used for salad, although not really desirable for this purpose. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

NASTURTIUM

Capucine. Kapuciner-Kresse. Nasturzio. Capuchina.

(See Index.)

OKRA

(*Hibiscus Esculentus.*)

Gombaud. Ocher. Ocra. Quimbombò.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; six to eight pounds will sow an acre. The seed of okra will not germinate when the ground is cold and wet, and it should not, therefore, be planted too early in the season. Sow from May to July one inch deep in rows four feet apart for the tall or two and a half feet for the dwarf, thinning to one plant every three feet between the tall kind or half that distance between the dwarf. Cultivate frequently and keep the earth worked up to the stem. The pods are much estecmed in the South for the agreeable richness they impart to soups and sauces, and should be gathered while young and tender. Okra may be preserved for winter use, by putting the pods down in pickle like cucumbers, or by slicing them in narrow rings and drying like peaches. Those who will take the trouble to dry them in this way will find that nothing of tenderness or flavor is lost, cooking bringing back even the color and characteristic "ropiness." Those who are very fond of okra will find it worth while to start the seed in pots or boxes under protection, as the crop may thus be easily advanced three or four weeks.

Perkins' Mammoth Okra.

Perkins' Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—Of the green okras, this is easily the most valuable, as the prettily-shaped pods average more than four inches in length, and when full grown, have scarcely a trace of the woody fibre characteristic of ordinary varieties. It is a strong grower, often over eight feet in height, and no

okra rivals it in yield, the bush being literally covered with pods from a few inches above the ground. The color is an intense green, so dark that dried slices, after cooking, look perfectly fresh. Canners buy it in preference to all others, and it will be found best for all local markets which do not demand white okras. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Dwarf Green Prolific (THOROUGHBRED).—This variety, sometimes called Density, grows to a height of only two and a half to three feet, and begins to bear when very small. It is easily the best of dwarf okras, but not comparable to Perkins' Mammoth or Kleckley's Favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Kleckley's Favorite (THOROUGHBRED).—As a rule, white-podded okras are not so popular as the green, their remarkable tenderness and delicacy of flavor being unknown to the general public. But we must continue to call attention to their superiority for family use. This selection is a marked improvement upon the White Velvet, being longer of pod, better shaped, and more productive. The plant grows about the same height as Perkins' Mammoth, and the pods are perfectly smooth. When served on the table, it is so much more attractive than any of the green kinds can possibly be that we wonder there has been so much delay in securing its universal use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

ONION

(Allium Cepa.)

Ognon. Zwiebel. Cipollo. Cebolla.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; four to six pounds are sown to the acre in drills forty to fifty pounds to the acre for sets. Onions require a strong, rich and friable soil, which has been well manured for a previous crop, and cultivation must be thorough. The seed may be sown in February, March and April, in beds four feet wide, with the rows ten inches apart, the drills drawn shallow, as the best onions grow on the surface. Sow very thickly, covering the seed about a quarter of an inch, and pressing the earth down with the back of a spade or a roller. When well up, thin from four to six inches in the row and keep the beds well stirred until the young onions are started, after which it is well to hand-weed. In this latitude, a good crop can generally be obtained by sowing in September or October in the way described, as they will grow until very cold weather and resume their growth in the spring. On account of the heat of our climate, large and perfect onions of the American varieties can rarely be grown from seed the first season, unless started in hot-beds, and the general practice is to raise the White and Yellow from "sets" planted in the fall and spring. Sets are obtained by sowing very thickly in drills one foot apart early in the spring, harvesting the crop when the tops have died, and storing them, thinly spread, in some dry, airy place. Tait's Norfolk Queen sets are usually set out in September or October, but other kinds are best kept out of the ground until February, although we find more and more tendency to plant both Silverskin and Yellow Danvers in the fall. On transplanting have the shallow drills ten inches apart and put the sets four to six inches apart. Both soot and salt may be advantageously applied to onion beds, and as is generally known, successive crops can be grown indefinitely upon the same ground. The so-called "new onion-culture" has found little favor in the South, although the Northern and Western States now consider it invaluable. Under this system, the seed is sown quite thickly under glass in January or February, the drills being only two inches apart. The young plants are kept in active growth and transplanted to the open ground as soon as the season permits.

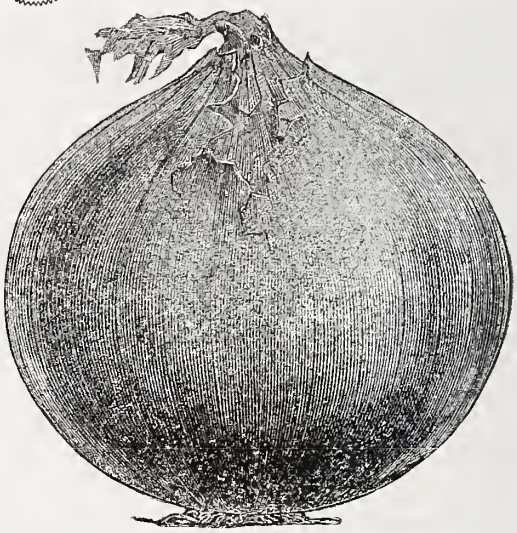
Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Queen.

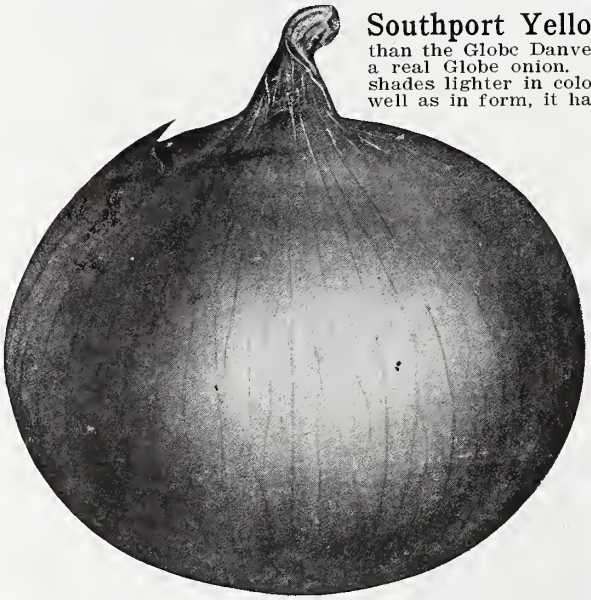
Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Queen This beautiful white onion we consider more generally desirable for Southern growers than any other in our list, especially for market gardeners who make a specialty of "green onions." It has been many years since we first introduced it, and although during this time an almost innumerable number of new varieties have been introduced, some of them of great value, none have ever proven themselves able to take its place. Our Norfolk Queen is not only of the most agreeable flavor and attractive appearance, but is extra early and large, perfectly matured bulbs being obtained from the seed in about four months. It is flattened in shape, but quite thick and beautifully symmetrical, the skin silvery white, the flesh snowy and of such tender sweetness that the raw onion may be eaten like an apple. The truckers of Tidewater Virginia find it very profitable to bunch the young onions as soon as they are large enough to be marketable, and sell them thus, green with the tops. It does not keep very well, and no attempt should be made to hold the crop very long after maturity. Our Norfolk Queen must not

be classed with the Barletta or Queen of the North, a small white pickling onion. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid. (Crop very short.)

Southport White Globe

(THOROUGHBRED).—Although a week or ten days later than the Silverskin in maturing, this almost perfect onion has so many points of superiority that any comparison of the two is quite out of the question. Nearly spherical, pure white, solid as wood and fine of grain, it is one of the handsomest onions in cultivation, and for the main crop without a rival among the various white varieties. The quality being fully on a par with its appearance, every market has learned to appreciate and seek it, and it always brings the highest market price. All stocks of the White Globe are by no means the same, and this description would hardly fit the bulbs which are produced by Western seed, the sole recommendation of which is cheapness. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.10; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.





Prizetaker Onion.

Southport Yellow Globe

(THOROUGHBRED).—Although a little later than the Globe Danvers, this is distinctly superior, being a real Globe onion. The skin is a pale yellow, several shades lighter in color than the Danvers, and in size, as well as in form, it has a decided advantage. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.50. Postpaid.

Southport Red Globe

(THOROUGHBRED).—Onions of globular form are rapidly supplanting the flat varieties, and this selection from the Red Globe has made the Extra Early Flat Red an unprofitable crop for market. The bulb has a rich, purplish red color, is almost as round as a ball, and keeps very well. Although so much handsomer than the Extra Early Flat Red, it is still fully as early and of equally good table quality. We commend it strongly to those who prefer red onions, believing they will find it more desirable than any other kind. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.50. Postpaid.

Prizetaker

(THOROUGHBRED).—The remarkable size of this onion, averaging twelve or more inches in circumference, attracted much attention when it was introduced some years ago, and consumers were not slow to find that its qualities in general were in proportion to its bulk. It is now one of the most popular varieties throughout the country, being a globe-shaped onion of rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size and phenomenally productive, specimens having been grown to weigh as much as four pounds. Some of our onion growers around Norfolk are extremely enthusiastic in their praise of the Prizetaker, and say they find it very profitable. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.50. Postpaid.

Yellow Strasburg

(THOROUGHBRED).—This variety is quite similar to the Yellow Danvers, the bulbs being a trifle more flattened and the color of the skin a little darker; the flesh is pure white and rather mild. It is early, a good keeper, and one of the best sorts to grow for sets. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

Yellow Danvers

(THOROUGHBRED).—This has long been a standard variety for all uses, its uniformity of shape, bright color, and fine quality making it popular everywhere; it ranks very high in productiveness, 500 bushels and upwards per acre being a not uncommon yield, but it is less handsome than the Southport Yellow Globe, and for market purposes not so desirable, as it is not so perfect a globe. Although one of the earliest yellow onions, the Danvers is a perfect keeper, and may be stored for a long time before marketing if desired. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. $3.50. Postpaid.

Silver King

(THOROUGHBRED).—The Mammoth White Garganus is the proper name of this handsome Italian variety—one of the largest onions in cultivation, often twenty inches in circumference and as much as four pounds in weight. Being a rapid grower, it produces marketable bulbs the first season. It is flattened in shape, but very thick and symmetrical, the skin silvery white, and the flesh peculiarly tender. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.35; lb., $5.00. Postpaid.

Crystal Wax (THOROUGHBRED).—In the great onion growing districts of Texas, this has been for several years the favorite variety, and it has been very profitable wherever introduced. Its beauty, size and extraordinary quality entitle it to the consideration of all Southern gardeners, and we hope to bring it into more general use. It is of handsome flat shape, with juicy flesh and a skin like polished silver. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.50. Postpaid.

Giant Rocca (THOROUGHBRED).—A magnificent, large, globular-shaped onion of light red color and very rapid growth. The seed generally produce full-grown onions within seven months from the time of sowing, and the bulbs are marketable at nearly all stages of their growth. The flesh is tender and mild-flavored, but like all Italian onions a poor keeper. If held in the field after maturity and exposed to hot suns, followed by excessive rains, it is liable to a rot, which begins in the crown and rapidly spreads through the entire onion. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.50. Postpaid.

Yellow Strasbury Onion.

Extra Early Pearl (THOROUGHBRED).—An extra early white onion, used largely by market gardeners for bunch green onions. The bulbs do not grow very large, but it is quite early, and very mild. It cannot compare with our Norfolk Queen, and we have never known a market gardener who tried our Norfolk Queen to go back to the Pearl. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75. Postpaid.

ONION SETS

Prices on Onion Sets are subject to change without notice, and are invariably cash "F. O. B. Norfolk." Containers at cost.
Write for special prices on larger quantities. We now quote all Sets by the pound, as the 32 pounds usually given is in reality but little more than three pecks.
Be sure to add postage to the price of Onion Sets. A quart weighs about one pound.

CULTURE.—One quart of onion sets of average size will plant one hundred feet; for an acre six to ten bushels in beds, or from three to five bushels in eighteen-inch rows. Plant the Silverskin, Yellow Danvers or Red Globe from February to May, or in the fall in rows ten inches apart, allowing four to six inches between the bulbs, and as the best onions are those which grow on top of the soil, it is advisable to draw the drills very shallow. Sometimes, especially when planted in the autumn, the set will throw up a seed stalk, which must be promptly pinched out, or there will be no development of the bulb. For the successful cultivation of this crop, rich soil and heavy fertilizing are absolutely necessary, and the beds must be kept clean. As the sets of our Norfolk Queen and Pearl deteriorate shortly after being taken from the ground, they must be planted from the middle of September to November, no stock of them being carried after that time. They grow rapidly, and, if set out the middle of September, the larger ones will be ready for use as green onions by Christmas.

We wish to state that our Onion Sets are usually Jersey or Pennsylvania grown, from the very best seed, and should not be put in the same class with cheaply grown sets, which are always sold at low prices, but rarely produce good bulbs in our climate. Inexperienced persons are naturally misled by the appearance of such sets, thinking that handsome, well-formed bulbs will be sure to prove satisfactory, whereas such is by no means the case.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Queen—The most beautiful as it is the best flavored of all white onions. No other compares with it for use when green, and it is the very earliest to mature. The full-grown onion softens quickly, however, and no one need attempt to keep them very long. In order to secure these in quantity, it is always advisable to give us the order by the middle of September, our entire crop being often sold almost immediately upon arrival. As our Norfolk Queen sets are grown in the East, competition as to price with Western onion sets is obviously out of the question, but one bushel of our sets will often produce more salable onions than two bushels of the cheap stock. **Only in stock during September and October.** Lb., 30 cts.; 2 lbs., 55 cts.; 4 lbs., 85 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.50.

White Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—The well-known Silverskin Onion, a general favorite for the family garden and valuable for local markets; it is apt to become discolored from bruises when shipped. Lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 45 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.40.

Yellow Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—In general usefulness the Yellow Danvers is probably the very best for spring setting, as it ripens quite early in the summer, is of large size, and may be stored for a long time without injury. It keeps much better than the Silverskin, and is of finer quality than the Red Globe. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.25.

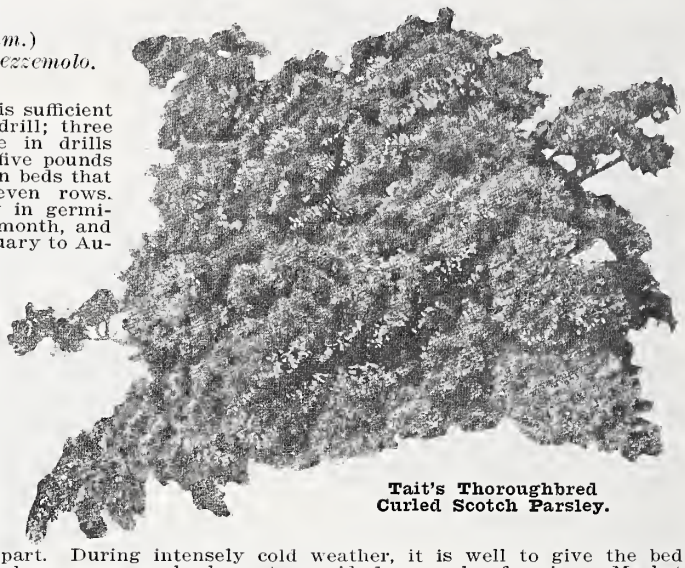
Red Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—Although much less desirable than the Yellow Globe Danvers, this old variety is still used to some extent here and there on account of its extraordinary keeping qualities. The flavor is extremely strong. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.25.

White Pearl (THOROUGHBRED).—Sets of this onion are sometimes sold under the name of Queen, described above. It should, however, be noted that the Pearl, usually sold, has nothing whatever in common with our Thoroughbred Norfolk White Queen. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.25. **Not ready till September.**

Potato (THOROUGHBRED).—Formerly grown in every Southern garden, this yellow multiplying onion is still used, but is being supplanted by the Yellow Danvers. **In stock only during September and October.** Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 65 cts.; 8 lbs., $1.25.

PARSLEY

(Apium Petroselinum.)
Persic. Petersillie. Prezzemolo.
Perejil.



Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Scotch Parsley.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; three pounds will sow an acre in drills eighteen inches apart, or five pounds in drills ten inches apart on beds that usually have four or seven rows. Parsley seed is very slow in germinating, often requiring a month, and should be sown from February to August, in rich, mellow soil, one-eighth of an inch deep, the surface being then made very firm. If the ground be covered with old bags after sowing, moisture is thus retained until the seeds have sprouted, while the effect of heavy rains is also prevented. With this precaution there is never any difficulty in securing a stand of parsley even during the heat of summer. Keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing, and when the plants get strong thin from six to nine inches apart. During intensely cold weather, it is well to give the bed some slight protection of hay, grass or burlaps, to avoid damage by freezing. Market gardeners will find it profitable to sow Parsley in cold frames in August to winter over for early spring gathering.

Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Scotch —For either market or the home garden, we strongly recommend this variety. The color is very dark green and the leaves are most beautifully curled. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Moss Curled (THOROUGHBRED).—The most densely curled of all, being very like some luxuriant moss. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

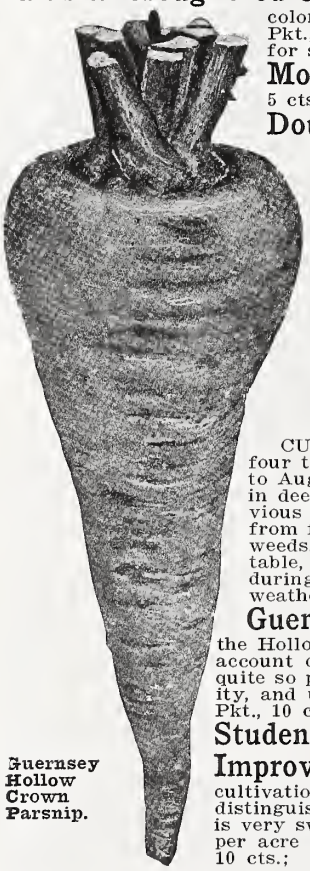
Double Curled (THOROUGHBRED).—Once the favorite among home and market gardeners. The leaves are a dark green and are prettily curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Fern Leaved (THOROUGHBRED).—The foliage of this variety is as delicately divided as a fine fern, and it is one of the prettiest of garnishing plants. The flavor is the same as that of the ordinary kinds, but it is hardly productive enough to be desirable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Plain (THOROUGHBRED).—A strong, hardy plant, which is excellent for seasoning, but not so pretty for garnishing as are the curled varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

PARSNIP

(Pastinaca Sativa.)
Panais. Pastinake. Pastinaca. Chirivia.



Guernsey Hollow Crown Parsnip.

CULTURE.—One ounce is enough for one hundred feet of drill; four to six pounds will sow an acre. Sow very thickly from March to August a quarter of an inch deep in drills eighteen inches apart in deep, rich sandy loam, which has been well manured for a previous crop. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out from four to six inches apart and cultivate frequently to keep down weeds. The roots, which are excellent for stock as well as for the table, are much improved in flavor by being left in the ground during the winter. As the seed does not germinate well in hot weather, sowing should be done as early as possible.

Guernsey Hollow Crown (THOROUGHBRED).—This fine strain of parsnip, while not so long as the Hollow Crown, is thicker at the top, and is preferred by many on account of the ease with which the crop can be gathered. It is not quite so productive as the larger variety, although not inferior in quality, and unless one has a deep, rich, sandy loam, is the best to sow. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Student —Practically the same as Guernsey, described above.

Improved Hollow Crown (THOROUGHBRED).—This standard variety is still the favorite for general cultivation. Every one is familiar with its long, smooth root, easily distinguished from other kinds by the depression at the top. The flesh is very sweet, particularly after frost has touched them, and the yield per acre is greater than can be had from any shorter parsnip. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Magnum Bonum —Practically the same as the Hollow Crown, described above.

Abbott's Sugar —Identical with Hollow Crown, described above.

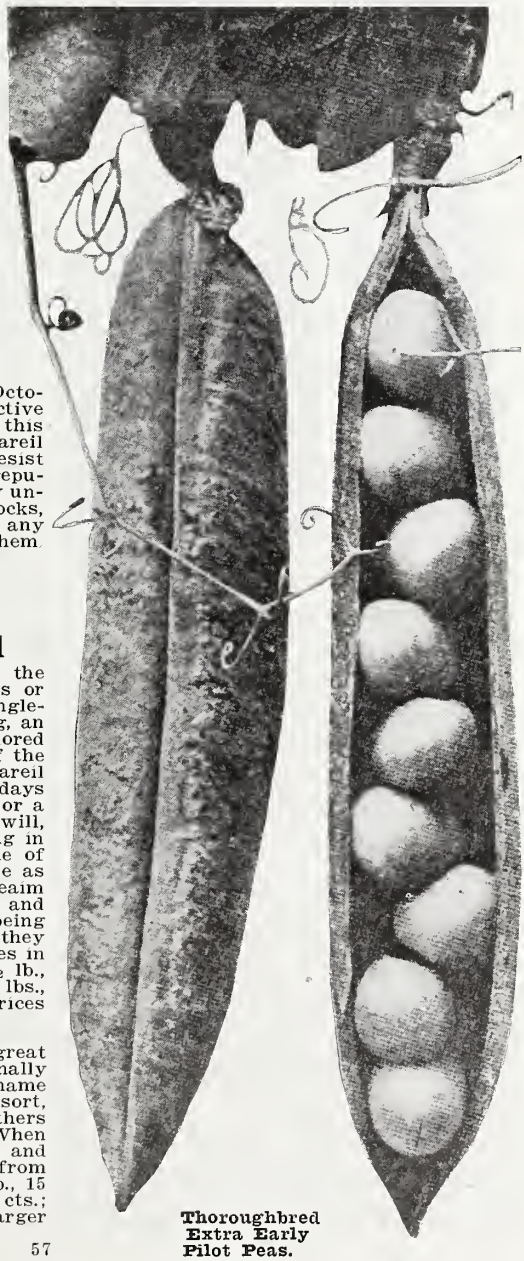
PEAS

(*Pisum Sativum.*)

Pois. Erbsen. Pisello. Chicaroso-Guisante.

BE SURE TO ADD POSTAGE TO THE PRICE OF PEAS
A PINT WEIGHS ABOUT ONE POUND, AND A BUSHEL ABOUT SIXTY POUNDS

CULTURE.—One quart is sufficient for about one hundred feet of drill; peas are planted in the drills at the rate of one to two bushels to the acre. Dry and moderately rich loam is best adapted to early peas, while heavy soil is preferable for the late sorts. As fresh, rank manure is apt to induce too heavy a growth of vine, manuring for the spring crop should be done in the previous autumn, or if deferred until the time of planting, only thoroughly decomposed manure should be used. The early varieties are usually planted about two inches, from the middle of January to the middle of March, all wrinkled peas being so liable to rot if put in cold, wet ground that they should not be planted before the latter part of February. Dwarf varieties may be drilled in rows eighteen inches apart, but more space must be given to the kinds which make more vine, truckers usually allowing two and a half feet for the ordinary extra earlies. In the family garden, a good plan is to plant in double rows six inches apart, with three feet between the double rows. The late varieties do best when in rows far apart and with low-growing crops planted between. Commence cultivating when the peas are two inches high, and when the tendrils appear, stick with brush and draw the earth up on each side to help in supporting the vine. Considerable profits are usually realized from a fall crop of peas planted between the middle of August and the middle of September, and shipped in October or November, there being usually an active demand for them about that time. For this purpose the Despot, Maximus and Nonpareil are by far the best, as all these stocks resist heat and drought wonderfully. As the reputation of our peas is taken advantage of by unscrupulous merchants to sell inferior stocks, our friends should be careful to see that any peas offered as Tait's have our seal upon them.



Thoroughbred Extra Early Pilot Peas.

EXTRA EARLY

Tait's Thoroughbred Nonpareil

—The earliest and purest smooth pea in the world, much less showy than the Gradus or Laxton, but hardier than either. It is a single-picking pea amazingly uniform in ripening, an enormous yielder and more beautifully colored than any other; the clear, waxen green of the pod being so permanent that the Nonpareil may be held without injury for several days in case of temporarily depressed markets or a scarcity of pickers. The same advantage will, of course, appear when shipments are long in transit, and also makes the Nonpareil one of the two best peas for fall planting. Fine as the Nonpareil is, we do not, of course, claim that it is in the same class with Laxton and Gradus, these larger-podded varieties being well worth the difference in cost, since they are so easily picked and bring higher prices in market. Height, two feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 2 lbs., 50 cts.; 4 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., $2.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Alaska (THOROUGHBRED).—There are a great many stocks of this pea, originally called "Laxton's Earliest of All," and the name means less than in the case of any other sort, some strains being fine selections, while others sold as Alaska are frequently worthless. When pure, it is one of the best extra earlies, and our famous Nonpareil was originally bred from it. Height, two feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Thoroughbred Thomas Laxton Peas.

Pilot (THOROUGHBRED).—Early as the Gradus and hardier than the Laxton, with pods nearly as large as those of the former variety, we think that this new smooth-seeded extra early is destined to supersede both of those varieties, and should be given a trial by all those who grow peas for market. On account of its hardiness it can be planted three weeks before the Gradus, and the quality is nearly as good. The vines are vigorous and bear throughout the length of the stem a large proportion of the pods in pairs. As we have never been able to supply the demand for Pilot peas, orders should be sent in very early. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 55 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Gradus (THOROUGHBRED). — Nearly as early as the standard extra early trucking peas, this superb variety is quite twice their size, and is characterized by a sweetness unsurpassed by the finest of the wrinkled sugar peas. Not only does it invariably bring the highest price in all markets, but there is never any difficulty in getting hands to pick these immense peas, no matter how unwilling they may be to go into fields of the ordinary extra earlies. Few things are altogether perfect, and it must be admitted that the Gradus is open to criticism on account of its delicate nature, the vine being less sturdy and robust than most extra earlies. Reasonably late plantings will usually offset this weakness, but those who fail with it are advised to use the Laxton—a large-podded pea about as early and of the same quality but stronger. Our stock of Gradus is **very carefully grown under our personal supervision,** and our great acreage enables us to sell it at a lower price than most seedsmen quote on inferior peas. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.50. Per bushel on application

Prosperity —Identical with the Gradus, described above.

Thomas Laxton (THOROUGHBRED).—Gaining ground rapidly every year since its introduction, the Laxton is now thoroughly established as one of the best extra early peas for market gardeners in our judgment. Then there can be no question as to it having a strong constitution and therefore suffers but little in bad weather. Unlike most wrinkled peas, it germinates vigorously, and the vine, which makes a growth of about three feet, matures the crop with great uniformity. The pods, although shorter than those of the Gradus owing to their bluntness, really contain as many peas, and their dark green color adds materially to the market value; the peas themselves are very large and possess the luscious sweetness of the true sugar peas. It is about the same in earliness as the Gradus, and after extensive experiments, we strongly recommend it and the Pilot for general use, especially to those who have not been successful with the Gradus. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Long Red Alaska (THOROUGHBRED). — This exceedingly handsome pea, sometimes called Ameer and Claudit, has a hardy vine of extraordinary productiveness, and the pod always excites great admiration when first seen, its plump symmetry giving it a beauty which almost challenges the superior length and breadth of the Laxton. While not quite so early as the Gradus or Laxton, its extreme hardiness, like that of the Pilot, allows earlier planting which sometimes enables it to be picked at the same time as those varieties. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 2 lbs., 50 cts.; 4 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., $2.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Prolific Early Market (THOROUGHBRED). — A smooth, white seeded variety that for spring sowing cannot compete as to size and quality with either the Gradus or the Thomas Laxton, but for fall sowing

Thoroughbred Little Marvel Peas.

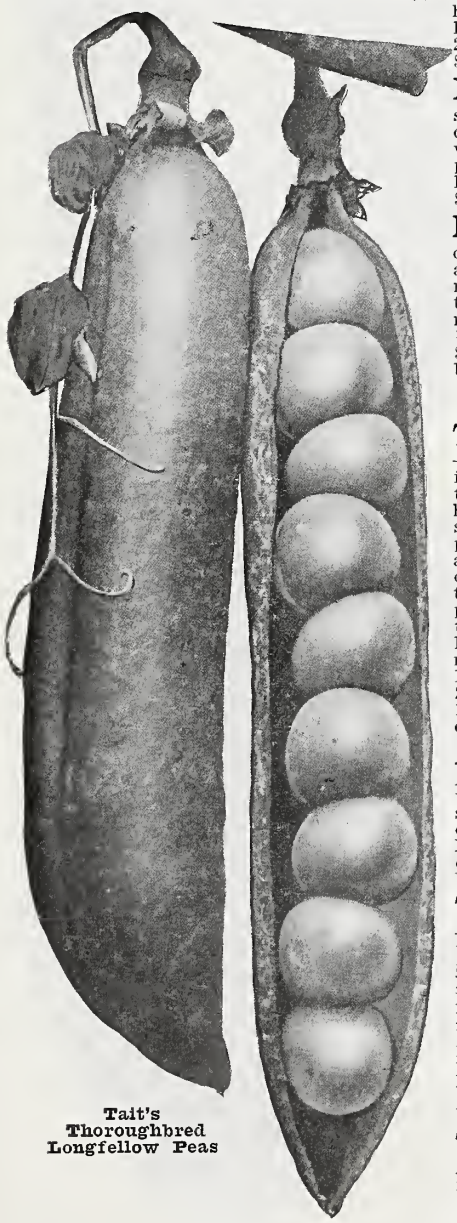
many pea-growers will use nothing else, having found it always dependable. The vine is a strong grower, but without the least tendency to "run," and perhaps no other variety will endure dry weather as well and yet keep true to the dwarf type in rainy seasons. Height, 2½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs,, $1.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

INTERMEDIATE

Laxtonian (THOROUGHBRED).—Similar to Blue Bantam, and one of the earliest and best of the dwarf wrinkled sorts. The dark green-leaved vines are vigorous and well covered with pods filled with peas of splendid flavor, much larger than those of other dwarf kinds. Height, 1¼ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Little Marvel (THOROUGHBRED).—A few days earlier than American Wonder and with larger pods. This variety is an improvement on American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, but in habit very similar. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Sutton's Excelsior (THOROUGHBRED).—An English selection from the American Wonder that we have found better than that variety, or Nott's Excelsior, having a more vigorous vine and bearing more and larger pods. Height, one foot. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Tait's Thoroughbred Longfellow Peas

Dwarf Defiance (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the newer varieties of peas and a splendid early sort. The vines are vigorous with dark green foliage, producing an enormous crop of well-filled pods containing eight or nine well-flavored peas. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Premium Gem (THOROUGHBRED).—Like the American Wonder, this once popular dwarf early pea has had to give way—not because of any fault in it, but through the remarkable improvements which have been made in this vegetable. Laxtonian and Dwarf Defiance of this type are much more desirable sorts. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LATE

Tait's Thoroughbred Longfellow—Gardeners who have experienced difficulty in growing the large-podded kinds of peas will do well to try this, as it is unquestionably of a peculiarly healthy constitution, resembling in this respect the standard smooth varieties. While too late for competition with the extra earlies, such as Pilot, Gradus and Thomas Laxton, it stands first in every other desirable quality and will become the favorite for the medium crop so soon as its merit is learned. The pods are extremely long, straight and well formed, of the deepest green, and filled with large peas of delicious flavor. For an ideal succession, we recommend Nonpareil, Thomas Laxton, Dwarf Defiance and Longfellow. Height, 3½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Alderman (THOROUGHBRED).—For main crop, this variety, very similar to the Duke of Albany, will be found a most excellent sort. The vines are vigorous and the pods are of the largest size. The quality is unsurpassed and the rich color of both pods and peas is retained for several days. Height, 4½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Magnum Bonum—We have many customers who do not care to even try the newer kinds of peas, so firmly is this old stock rooted in their estimation, and indeed one can hardly wonder that this is the case. The Magnum Bonum has a vigorous vine which produces immense pods and will, if supported by brush or trellis, continue longer in bearing than any other variety; the pods are really packed with large peas, and to the very end of the season the rich flavor is maintained. Height, 4 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Telephone (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the best tall varieties, with very large pods. A popular kind for the home garden. Height, four feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Yorkshire Hero (THOROUGHBRED).—An excellent wrinkled pea for following the second earlies, being large, prolific, and well flavored. The pods are very broad, and the peas have an advantage over most sorts in that they remain tender a longer time than any others, never becoming really hard. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Champion of England (THOROUGHBRED).—This famous old variety was the first wrinkled pea, and for many years had no rival as a sweet pea for family use. It is still largely grown, although finer sorts have been originated and can be relied upon to produce a very heavy crop. Height, 4½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 2 lbs., 65 cts.; 4 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

White Sugar Marrowfat (THOROUGHBRED).—This sort has really little in common with either the Royal or the Black Eye Marrowfat. It is extremely hardy, tremendously good flavor, being almost equal in quality to the wrinkled kinds. For canning there is nothing better, and those who supply local markets will find its beautiful pods very attractive to the buyers. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 2 lbs., 50 cts.; 4 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., $2.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

"CABBAGE PEAS"

(Edible Pods)

Melting Sugar (THOROUGHBRED).—An improved variety, which grows four or five feet high and produces an immense quantity of large, broad pods of light color. It is very sweet and tender when young, and the pods are cooked like snap beans. Gardeners who have continued to grow the old "Cabbage Pea" are recommended to try the Melting Sugar, and we think they will admit the propriety of its attractive name. Height, four feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 2 lbs., 50 cts.; 4 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., $2.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

FIELD PEAS

See index under "Miscellaneous Field Seeds."

PEPPER

(*Capsicum.*)

Piment. Pfeffer. Peperone. Pimiento.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; six ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow one-eighth of an inch deep in warm, mellow soil in May or June in rows two and a half feet, and when the plants are large enough, thin so as to leave eighteen inches between them. Cultivate frequently to destroy weeds, and keep the earth worked up against the plant to assist the stem in carrying its weight of pods. If the seeds are sown indoors, so as to get the plants started early, arrangements must be made to have a uniform, high temperature. Market gardeners usually sow in hot-beds in February, transplanting into boxes or pots so as to have stocky plants ready for setting out-doors when danger of frost is past.

Neapolitan (THOROUGHBRED).—All market gardeners should plant a portion of their crop in this variety which is a full week earlier than any other of the Bull Nose type, and in flavor is not surpassed by any sweet pepper. It is very attractive in appearance, but much smaller in diameter than Ruby King and from three to four inches long, the color a vivid scarlet. The bush is very strong and amazingly productive. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Ruby King (THOROUGHBRED).—This splendid, large, early pepper has been most profitable for market gardeners to plant for the main crop. The color is a little lighter than that of the old Bull Nose, and the flavor much milder. It may be eaten raw, prepared as tomatoes and cucumbers, or made into salads. Extremely productive. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Worldbeater (THOROUGHBRED).—A recent introduction that we think superior to the Ruby King. It is a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and while quite as early as the Ruby King is much larger. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. A good sort for either home or market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Thoroughbred Neapolitan Pepper.

Thoroughbred Worldbeater Pepper.

Sweet Spanish (THOROUGHBRED).—This is one of the mildest kinds, and is used both for salad and in pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 90 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Postpaid.

Long Cayenne (THOROUGHBRED).—well-known narrow, bright red pepper, which is generally dried and used in that condition for various culinary purposes. It is always in demand and may be brought to market either green or dried. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Postpaid.

Chinese Giant (THOROUGHBRED).—This is the largest pepper in cultivation, but rather late and is a shy bearer. It is most brilliantly colored, like the Ruby King, but in shape, is nearly square, thicker and not so long. The thick flesh is so mild and sweet that it makes an excellent salad. While the bush rarely grows more than thirty inches high, it is remarkably strong of stem and branches widely like a dwarf tree. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.25; lb., $8.75. Postpaid.

Pimiento (THOROUGHBRED).—The beautiful scarlet color, uniform shape and thick flesh, and mildness, have made this variety quite popular for market gardeners, canners and the home garden. It is especially good for salad, and for this purpose should be parboiled to remove the skin. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Postpaid.

Sweet Golden Dawn (THOROUGHBRED).—Very much like the Bell in shape and general appearance, but of a soft yellow and much less "fiery" in flavor, even the seeds being rather sweet. The bush is very productive, and previous to the introduction of the Neapolitan, it was the earliest large pepper. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.90; lb., $7.50. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Chinese Giant Pepper.

Thoroughbred Pimiento Pepper.

Small Chili (THOROUGHBRED).—The variety from which pepper sauce is made. The pod is red and exceedingly pungent. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.50. Postpaid.

Red Cherry (THOROUGHBRED).—Named from its close resemblance to the cherry. It is used either as the Cayenne or as pickles. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.50. Postpaid.

PE-TSAI

See Chinese Cabbage.

SEED POTATOES

THROUGHBRED STOCKS GROWN IN THE NORTH EXPRESSLY FOR SEED.

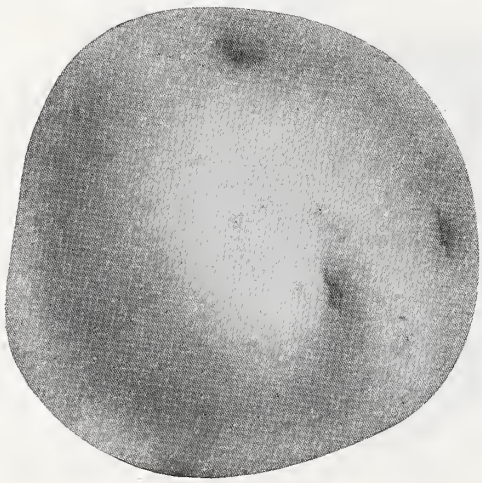
PRICES OF POTATOES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE, AND ARE INVARIABLY CASH "F. O. B. NORFOLK."

In comparing prices, it must not be forgotten that our Potatoes are not only better stock than can often be bought from ordinary dealers, but that we deliver them in strong eleven-peck double-headed barrels instead of sacks.

The Government now requires that Potatoes be sold by weight, which insures the purchaser getting just what he pays for—a bushel weighs 60 lbs., and a barrel 165 lbs.

Our Potatoes are grown by the best Aroostook County farmers, carefully inspected throughout the season, and stored in Maine under ideal conditions. Such stock cannot be sold for the same price as inferior seed picked up at random and packed in sacks, but we offer them at a very small profit, and better figures cannot be obtained from any responsible dealer. **We believe it will be to the interest of all potato growers to place their orders with a firm which for nearly fifty years has been devoted exclusively to the production of THOROUGHBRED SEEDS, and has created for Norfolk the reputation of having the highest standard for seeds in the United States.**

CULTURE.—Four quarts, when the potatoes are properly cut, will plant a row of a hundred feet, although by cutting to smaller pieces they can be made to go much further; four barrels are usually allowed to the acre, but potatoes with few eyes like the Irish Cobbler, often require five. For early potatoes very early planting is necessary, truckers in Tidewater Virginia beginning with the first suitable weather in February, and heavy manuring is absolutely essential. A second crop may also be planted in July and August. Where possible, it is a great advantage to plant after clover, peas or similar humus-supplying crops. Furrows four to six inches deep should be made three feet apart, and unless potato fertilizer has been broadcasted, it should be drilled in the furrows at the rate of 40 lbs. to the hundred yards, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. An excellent practice is to harrow in 20 lbs. of low-grade fertilizer three to four weeks in advance, finishing with 20 lbs. of high-grade at planting time. Drop the pieces about twelve to fifteen inches and cover three or four inches. If planted early in February they should be covered with two furrows. Late in March, when the sprouts have started but are still under the ground, the rows should be dragged to remove the excess of covering and put the surface in good condition. After the dirt has been turned away from each side of the rows, little need be done except to work it back again by successive cultivations, and to guard against blight and the potato bug. Paris green, either in solution or mixed with plaster, is used to kill the latter, and all really careful farmers now spray regularly with Bordeaux Mixture in order to ward off the former; by adding a little Paris green to the Mixture, one operation will protect against both pests.



Thoroughbred Irish Cobbler Potato.

Irish Cobbler (THOROUGHBRED).—No extra early potato ever gave as good results in the South as the Cobbler, now more largely planted in this section than all other kinds combined. Our strain of this potato is really unique, and its purity produces a sensation among farmers who have been accustomed to Cobblers which show from ten to thirty per cent of white blossoms. One year after we began growing potatoes, we were receiving single orders for more Irish Cobblers than we had expected to sell in an entire year, and many of the best truckers in the South would not now consider any other source of supply. 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 15 lbs., 90 cts.; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), $3.00; 165 lbs. (1 barrel), $7.43. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Bliss Triumph, or Red Bliss (THOROUGHBRED).—Although less used than formerly, this old extra early is still a favorite in certain sections, especially eastern North Carolina. It is a sure and heavy cropper. 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 15 lbs., 90 cts.; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), $3.00; 165 lbs. (1 barrel), $7.43.

Dewdrop (THOROUGHBRED).—No potato could be more symmetrical or uniform, and we find it popular wherever known. The tubers are bunched closely at the base of the plant, practically all being of marketable size, and of the best quality. A splendid variety for the home garden. 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 15 lbs., 90 cts.; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), $3.00; 165 lbs. (1 barrel), $7.43. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

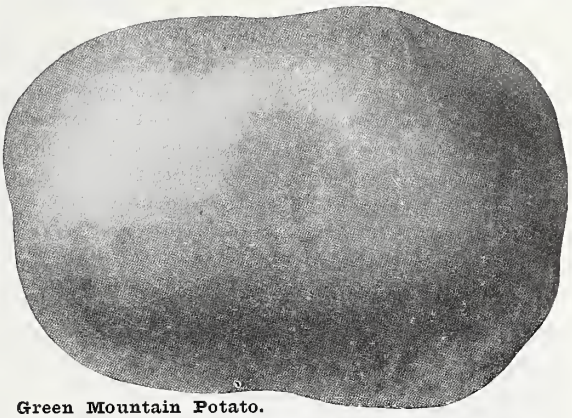
White Rose —Identical with the Dewdrop.

Ensign Bagley —Identical with the Dewdrop.

Sunlight —Identical with the Dewrop, but, as usually sold, very inferior to our stock of that potato.

Houlton Early Rose (THOROUGHBRED).—(True.)—No description is needed of this, as it is merely the best type of the familiar Early Rose. Our seed is grown from the genuine Aroostook stock. 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 15 lbs., 90 cts.; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), $3.00; 165 lbs. (1 barrel), $7.43. Write for prices on larger quantities.

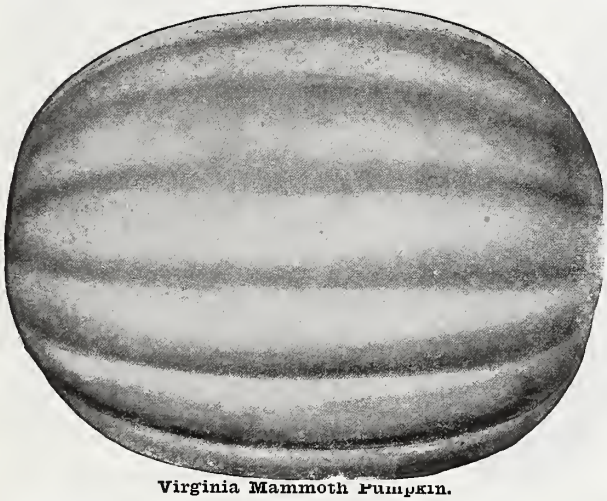
Green Mountain (THOROUGHBRED).—For the main crop this large, oval-shaped potato is probably the most satisfactory, as it is of exceptionally good table quality and enormously productive, having few small tubers. Both skin and flesh are pure white, the skin very smooth, with eyes peculiarly shallow, and it is one of the best potatoes for keeping. In many localities this variety is better known under the name of "State of Maine." This varicty and the Peach Blow are largely planted in the summer for the fall crop. 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 15 lbs., 90 cts.; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), $3.00; 165 lbs. (1 barrel), $7.43. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Green Mountain Potato.

State of Maine —Identical with Green Mountain.

Peach Blow (THOROUGHBRED).—An old favorite for summer planting (for fall crop only). The skin is slightly tinged with pink, of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. The Peach Blow Potato is one of the most dependable late-cropping varieties, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat better than other kinds, but of poor quality. Very popular throughout the South on account of its productiveness. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts.; 15 lbs., 75 cts.; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), $2.00; 165 lbs. (1 barrel), $4.95. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

PUMPKIN

(Cucurbita Pepo.)
Potiron. Kurbiss. Zucca.
Calabaza-Totanera.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for a row of a hundred feet in hills; for an acre in hills, two to three pounds. Plant from May to July one inch deep in hills, eight feet apart each way, and cultivate frequently until the vines get a strong growth.

King of the Mammoths (THOROUGHBRED)—This variety, often called "Jumbo," is recommended to all who wish to grow large pumpkins for exhibitions or their own gratification, as it attains an extraordinary size under the right conditions. Specimens have been grown weighing over a hundred pounds, and the quality is excellent. Any one endeavoring to raise exhibition pumpkins should see that the vines have ample space for growth, and each vine should be limited to one pumpkin. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts|; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

Virginia Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—While possessing the good characteristics of other pumpkins, this variety is remarkable for its keeping qualities, specimens having been kept in good condition for nearly a year. It is oval in shape, grows to an immense size, and the thick flesh is of splendid flavor. Very productive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

Connecticut Field (THOROUGHBRED).—The small early field variety, too well known to need description. It is orange colored, very productive, and grown principally for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Large Cheese (THOROUGHBRED).—A large, flat pumpkin of extra quality, justly popular over the whole country. The color is a light reddish orange and the flesh is thick, fine of grain, and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Cashaw (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the standard old varieties, popular in spite of all the new introductions. It is almost white, has a curved neck, hard skin, and very solid flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin.

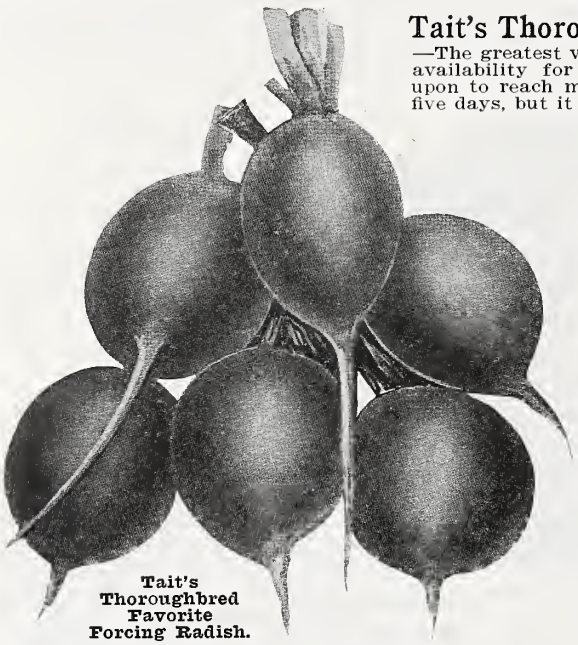
Tennessee (THOROUGHBRED).—A bell-shaped pumpkin of medium size, with creamy white, slightly ribbed rind; the flesh is peculiarly fine grained, very thick and dry, and makes delicious pies, the flavor generally being considered superior to the best sweet potatoes. The vine is productive, and the pumpkins keep until very late in the season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

RADISH

(Raphanus Sativus.)
Radis. Radies. Ravanello. Rabanito.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; five to ten pounds will sow an acre in drills; broadcast, 15 pounds of long and 25 to 30 pounds of turnip are sown to the acre. The tenderness and sweetness of radishes are greatly dependent upon the rapidity of their growth, and they should not be sown upon cold and heavy soils. Dig the ground deeply and make it very rich with thoroughly rotten manure, since fresh manure induces forking of the roots and spoils the flavor. Sow out of doors, half an inch deep, from February to October, broadcast, in drills eighteen inches apart, or on beds in ten inch drills, or in drills one foot apart, thinning as needed. The early varieties being very hardy, will endure great cold before being killed, but as they are rarely good after having their growth checked, the beds should be covered in cold weather with straw or cedar brush. A very slight protection will be sufficient, especially if they are sheltered by fences or woods. Most varieties become pithy as soon as they are grown, so that successive sowings should be made every two weeks. The winter varieties are sown from the middle of July to the last of September and used as needed. Grown under glass or cottons, the quality of all radishes is wonderfully improved, and under this cultivation they may be sown at any desired time during the winter.

EXTRA EARLY



Tait's Thoroughbred Favorite Forcing Radish.

Tait's Thoroughbred Favorite Forcing

—The greatest value of this famous radish lies in its availability for forcing since it may be depended upon to reach marketable size in twenty to twenty-five days, but it is also largely used for field culture. It is perfect in both shape and color, the skin being a bright, transparent red, and the shape a compromise between the globe and the olive-shaped radishes—beautiful and wonderfully uniform. As a medium summer radish, it is all that could be desired, not even the Lady Finger surpassing it in crisp tenderness or delicacy of flavor, and it is an excellent all-around outdoor variety. Under the most favorable conditions, it is possible to grow this radish in three weeks, astonishing as this statement may appear, and nothing compares with it for sowing at intervals in the family garden. Never buy an unsealed package, as we know of at least one competing house which, trading upon the great reputation of Tait's Favorite, sells under that name a comparatively worthless radish. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Twenty-Day Scarlet Forcing

—This is undoubtedly the quickest growing radish in cultivation, radishes large enough to eat having been grown under the best conditions in less than twenty days. The radishes are round, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with very few short leaves and of a brilliant red color. When pulled young, this radish is remarkably crisp and solid. We especially recommend it for growing under glass. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Forcing Scarlet Globe

(THOROUGHBRED).—One of the most desirable radishes for forcing under glass, and also good for field culture. It is very attractive in both shape and color, being a bright, transparent red and very smooth-skinned. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY

Scarlet Turnip

(THOROUGHBRED).—Formerly one of the leading kinds grown by our Southern truckers for shipment, but now nearly supplanted by Scarlet Globe and the White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. It is extremely hardy, enduring severe cold after being well rooted, and is usually uniform in shape under all circumstances, our stock being grown from transplanted and selected roots. The color is a bright scarlet and the flesh of fair quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

White Box

(THOROUGHBRED).—The Philadelphia gardeners are partial to this radish, and it is grown to some extent for shipment to that market. It is a rapid grower, rather small in size, with brittle, sweet flesh and pure white skin. There is little demand for it in any place except the one mentioned, and we do not recommend it for market gardening unless used for retailing mixed with the Scarlet, a bunch of the two kinds being very attractive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip

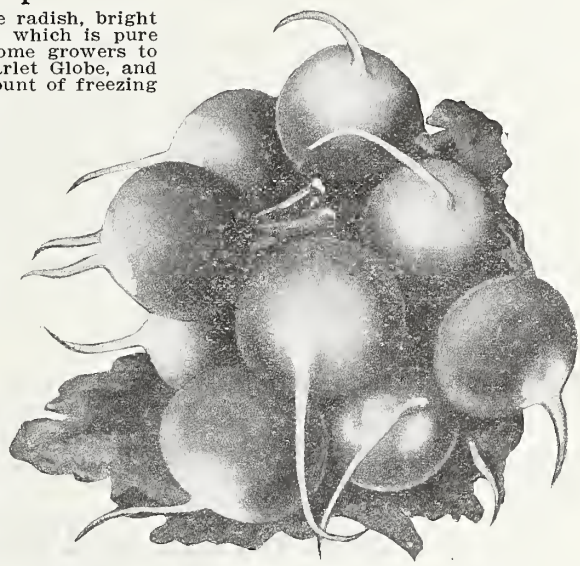
(THOROUGHBRED).—A very handsome radish, bright red with the exception of the tail, which is pure white, although it is thought by some growers to be a shade less hardy than the Scarlet Globe, and to show more disfigurement on account of freezing weather, it is grown more largely than any other kind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped

(THOROUGHBRED).—An early radish with a small top and fine olive-shaped root, but inferior in quality to Tait's Favorite, and not so desirable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

French Breakfast

(THOROUGHBRED). — This is one of the olive-shaped varieties and a great favorite for family use. At the top it is rich scarlet, from which color it shades gradually to white at the tip. It should be eaten when of medium size, as it soon becomes pithy and unfit for the table, a good plan being to make sowings at intervals of five or six days. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Thoroughbred White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

White Icicle

(THOROUGHBRED).—For forcing under glass, this pure white long radish is very desirable, as it is of more rapid growth than any similar variety. The flavor is exceptionally good, and its brittle, delicately tapering root is well suggested by its name. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest white radish ever introduced, not excepting even the famous "Lady Finger." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Cincinnati Market

(THOROUGHBRED).—This fine strain of Long Scarlet is often called the Glass Radish, on account of its extraordinary brittleness, and we are sure it will be liked by all who try it; it is somewhat larger than the ordinary long variety, is of better color, and, remaining a long time in condition for the table, is, of course, especially good for family gardens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Long Scarlet Short Top

(THOROUGHBRED).—This well known old variety is adapted to cultivation in the open field or in frames, but is less desirable for the latter than the Cincinnati Market. Our French strain of the Long Scarlet Short Top is of extraordinary purity, and cannot be classed with cheap American seed, which produces roots split and misshapen. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

INTERMEDIATE

Long Chartier

(THOROUGHBRED).—This handsome strain may be grown to a very large size before becoming pithy, and is good for local markets which like large radishes. It is entirely distinct in color, being brilliant scarlet at the top, shading to rose in the middle, and blending into pure white at the bottom. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Long White Vienna

(THOROUGHBRED).—The beautiful "Lady-Finger" radish, formerly the finest outdoor long radish in cultivation, and still the general favorite, owing to the fact that few persons know anything about the new "Icicle." It is pure white, of pretty shape, and delicious flavor, but a week later than the White Strasburg. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

White Strasburg

(THOROUGHBRED).—This radish grows to a large size and remains tender for a much longer time than most kinds. The flesh is pure white, nearly transparent, and very pungent. For market use it is undoubtedly the best of its class, and those of our truckers who ship early white radish to Northern markets now use it almost exclusively. It is also a good summer sort as it grows quickly, and withstands hot weather. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Giant White Stuttgart

(THOROUGHBRED).—This radish is possibly the largest of the turnip-shaped sort. The flesh is solid, crisp and pungent, and is much prized by those who like radishes of high flavor. While largely used as a summer radish it may also be sown in July or August for fall use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Golden Summer

(THOROUGHBRED).—Oblong turnip-shaped, with heavy foliage, which enables it to withstand the heat of summer, although the skin is very thick and coarse in texture, the flesh is brittle and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

WINTER

Celestial (THOROUGHBRED).—While the winter radishes have been exceedingly popular with our German and Hebrew citizens, few other people have cared to grow them, none of the old kinds being at all delicate in texture or flavor; many are almost as fiery as pepper, and apt to be woody after attaining full size. In the Celestial, however, we have a radish which is really excellent for all seasons, and particularly adapted to winter use. It is about the same shape and size as the well-known Long Black Spanish, but is much superior to it in every respect, being pure white, very smooth and thin skinned, juicy and wonderfully brittle. While pungent enough to satisfy most palates, it is at the same time quite sweet, and is peculiarly digestible. The tops when cooked are as good as turnip "greens" and the young radish can be used as a substitute for turnips. Market gardeners should lose no time in taking hold of it, for there is no other winter radish in its class. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Sakurajima (THOROUGHBRED).—Specimens of this giant Japanese variety often grow over 18 inches long, with a diameter of 4 or 5 inches. The quality is not so fine as some of the smaller kinds, but it is nevertheless much liked, and will probably become a standard winter radish. As it is not a rapid grower, the seeds should be sown not later than August, July being the best time. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Chinese Rose (THOROUGHBRED).—Excellent for winter use, being of firm grain and pungent flavor, but much less desirable than the Celestial. The root is conical in shape and the skin a bright rose color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Round Black Spanish (THOROUGHBRED).—A standard winter radish, which may be stored as successfully as any of the root crops. It is a favorite with the Germans, most of whom prefer radishes of strong rather than mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Long Black Spanish (THOROUGHBRED).—Formerly the most popular of the winter radishes, but now less used than the newer varieties. The skin is black and the flesh hot and white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

(Rheum Hybridum.)

Rhubarbe. Rhabarber. Rhabarbaro. Ruibarbo.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. For an acre, eight to ten pounds. Sow from the middle of March to middle of May, in deep rich ground, in drills a foot apart and half-inch deep, and when well up thin to six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground at least two spades deep, manuring abundantly, and set the plants out four feet apart each way, covering with leaves or coarse manure. It is best not to gather many of the stalks the first season, and in our Southern country it is rarely successful except in shady situations. Perhaps the most profitable plan for Southern growers is to buy the roots—as offered below—setting them out in November, March or April. Rhubarb may be forced for early market, and large profits are realized by those who practice this method of cultivation. Entire clumps are taken from the open ground during the winter and set in cold frames or under the benches in hot houses, the yield being astonishing.

Thoroughbred Sandwich Island Salsify.

Myatt's Victoria (THOROUGHBRED).—Very large, and, although somewhat later than other varieties, the best for general use. For the home garden the roots will be found much better than seeds. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS

We can furnish fine Rhubarb Roots in any quantities in either fall or spring, but as they are carried in stock only during March and April, orders at any other time of the year should be sent a few days before roots are needed. Per doz., $1.25; per 100, $6.00, F. O. B. Norfolk; prepaid by mail or express, per doz., $1.25. Twenty-five roots are sufficient for a row of a hundred feet, three thousand are requires for an acre. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsifi Blanc. Haferwurzel. Sassefrica. Salsifi blanco.

CULTURE.—Two ounces are sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 6 to 8 lbs. to acre. Salsify delights in light, mellow soil which has been enriched for a previous crop, fresh manure having a tendency to induce side rootlets and forking. Sow from April to July thickly, in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed half an inch, and when plants are up about an inch, thin from 3 to 6 inches apart. As the roots are perfectly hardy, they may be left in open ground all winter, care being taken to take them up before growth begins in spring. Applications of liquid manure in dry weather will prove very helpful.

Mammoth Sandwich Island (THOROUGHBRED).—A greatly improved strain, very large and superior, being fully double the size of the French Salsify and of delicate although distinct flavor. The roots are so well shaped, smooth, and white that market gardeners especially will find it most desirable, and will never sow the French after growing a crop of the Mammoth. Although comparatively few people have any idea of the value of Salsify, few vegetables are more nutritious and none more palatable, there being many ways in which it can be prepared so as to be hardly distinguished from real oysters. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.75. Postpaid.

SORREL

(Rumex Acetosa.)
Oseille. Saucrcampfer Acetosa Accdcra.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. For an aere, one to two pounds. Sow in drills one-eighth of an inch deep and eighteen inches apart in March or April, thinning from four to six inches. No special cultivation is required, as the plant is very hardy, but keep the flower stalks cut out as they appear.

Mammoth Lyons (THOROUGHBRED).—The large and productive variety now preferred to the French. Sorrel is a very wholesome salad, the taste for which is readily acquired, and it should be far more used in this country. Wherever Germans are numerous, market gardeners will find this a profitable crop, and we see no reason why all markets should not take it freely in time. Many who do not care for Sorrel as a dish will be delighted with the combination of Spinach and Sorrel, the peculiar acid of which greatly improves the Spinach. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

SPINACH

(Spinacea Oleracca.)
Epinard. Spinat. Spinaccio. Espinaca.

CULTURE.—Two ounces are sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. For an acre five to ten pounds, if planted in rows eighteen inches apart, or twenty to thirty-five pounds if planted in ten-inch drills on beds that are usually either four or seven feet wide. The latter is the method employed by our largest growers of spinach. As spinach cannot be grown upon poor land, manure heavily and trench deeply, liming being usually advantageous. For early use, sow from the middle of August until the middle of November, in drills not more than one inch deep. Although there is considerable danger of failure to get a "stand" if the weather is very warm, spinach being a cold-weather plant, there is no other way of having it ready for use in December. The main crop should be sown during October, about the middle of the month if eonditions are favorable. When the plants are started, begin thinning out until they are from four to six inches apart. For summer use, sow at intervals from February to April, after which all kinds except the New Zealand rapidly run to seed.

Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Savoy Spinach.

Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Savoy —The standard spinach for Southern market gardening must be a plant which will, unprotected, endure our most rigorous winters, give the greatest possible yield, and, when shipped to far distant markets, arrive fresh and uncrushed. It has been our endeavor to produce in "Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Savoy" a spinach which would meet perfectly all these requirements, and we have sueceeded so that it has now reached a point where improvement seems hardly possible. The leaves are of the darkest green, and curled to perfection, retaining their peculiar crispness long after being cut and packed. Triangular, prickly seed, indicating the presence of the flat, smooth-leaved variety, appear to a very limited extent in the seed sent out by us, our fields being very thoroughly "rogued," and the seed cleaned by machinery especially arranged for removing them. Many thousands of dollars have been lost by Norfolk truckers in recent years through using cheap, inferior stocks of spinach, and in this immediate section we should not need to warn all growers against careless buying of the seed. As we are among the largest growers of spinach seed in the world, we can, and invariably do, offer it at as low a price as is consistent with the quality of our seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Long Seasons (THOROUGHBRED).—This long standing variety is unquestionably the best spinach for spring sowing, as it is of delicious quality, very productive and slower than any other kind to shoot to seed. The leaves are savoyed and very dark in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Large Viroflay (THOROUGHBRED).—Northern gardeners like this spinach for spring sowing, as it is very productive. We do not recommend it for use in the South, the Long Seasons being preferable. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

New Zealand Summer (THOROUGHBRED).—In the South ordinary kinds of spinach are worthless during the warm season, and there are many gardeners who will be glad to welcome this introduction from New Zealand, since it endures heat wonderfully. Although used in the kitchen in the same ways as ordinary spinach, it is really entirely distinct, being a plant of considerable size with branches. It grows vigorously all the summer, and produces an astonishing amount of foliage, new leaves promptly taking the place of those which are cut, while the young branches are also edible, and may be cooked with the leaves. The leaf is very thick, soft and fleshy, and like Savoy Spinach, extremely nutritious and digestible. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water over night. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Spinach Beet —See SWISS CHARD.

SQUASH

(*Cucurbita Melopepo.*)

Courge. Kulchen Kurbiss. Zucca. Calabaza.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. Sow two to three pounds of bush varieties or one to two pounds of the running, to the acre, in hills, or double the quantity if drilled, and thin to a stand. Sow from April to July in drills, or plant in hills one inch deep in the same manner as cucumbers and melons. The bush varieties should be about three feet apart each way, and the running kinds about eight feet. When the plants are up, thin so as to leave three of the strongest plants, and cultivate to keep free of weeds.

TYPES OF SQUASH.
1. Hubbard. 2. Orange Marrow. 3. Vegetable Marrow.
4. Yellow Crookneck. 5. Silver Custard or Cymbling.

BUSH VARIETIES

Prolific Early White Bush (THOROUGHBRED).—Every market gardener who grows cymblings should plant a portion of his crop in this variety. It is a full week earlier than our Silver Custard, has been a source of great profit to Southern growers. The flesh is finely grained and of good flavor, but it is not nearly so large or so showy as the Silver Custard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Silver Custard —This squash is an immense improvement over the old Early Scallop White Bush or Cymbling. It is considerably earlier as well as almost double the size of the old kind, and is at the same time handsomer and of better quality. We have been selling it for a number

of years, and find that it is always appreciated wherever introduced. A special beauty is its striking purity of color, and we also call attention to the firm texture of the rind, which enables it to bear shipment perfectly. As pure stocks of White Bush are very uncommon, we are confident all market gardeners will be delighted with this. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck (THOROUGHBRED). — Valuable for early crop, and the best and richest summer squash; skin bright yellow, and, when true, covered with warty excrescences, the shell becoming exceedingly hard when ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Golden Custard (THOROUGHBRED).—Those who prefer the yellow bush squash will find this the best for their use, as it is decidedly superior to the ordinary Golden Bush. It is very large, beautifully colored, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

RUNNING VARIETIES

Early Orange Marrow (THOROUGHBRED).—For a number of years this fine squash—a great improvement upon the Boston Marrow—has been only partially appreciated, but we note that it is now taking the prominence to which it has always been entitled. It is perhaps the most delicately flavored of all, and is especially valuable to truckers on account of its earliness. It is remarkably prolific, and we recommend it for both the early and late crops. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Boston Marrow (THOROUGHBRED).—An old standard variety, with thin skin of deep orange, mottled with cream when ripe. It can usually be cut about fifteen days after the bush sorts listed, and keeps quite well, being used for fall and winter. It has fine-grained flesh of much richness, but more moist than the Hubbard. Our strain of the Boston Marrow is as pure as selection can make it, and must not be confounded with the common stocks sold at low prices. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Delicious (THOROUGHBRED).—All who care for winter squash will admit that this variety has been well named. It is not yet perfectly uniform in size and coloring, but can be commended as perhaps the sweetest and best grained of all table squash. The weight runs from five to ten pounds each, the skin is dark green and the flesh, which has remarkable thickness, is a dark orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Hubbard (THOROUGHBRED).—Of superior quality and largely used in the Northern States, as it may be kept through the winter. The shell is a bluish green, sometimes shaded with yellow and orange with orange-yellow flesh. It is especially popular in the North, being there considered the equal of sweet potatoes for baking, but for some reason does not usually succeed in this section. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Delicata (THOROUGHBRED).—Whether for summer or winter use, this small but very prolific squash will be found excellent. The fruit is oblong, orange yellow, and striped with green, the flesh being richly flavored and as dry as the Hubbard. It is extra early, but keeps well and, aside from its smallness, ranks with the best winter squashes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Mammoth Chili (THOROUGHBRED).—**With extra care this** orange-yellow, smooth-skinned squash will attain a really enormous size, specimens having been produced which weighed over two hundred pounds. It is of good quality, the flesh being extra thick, sweet and very fine grained. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

VEGETABLE MARROW

Those who like the Scallop Squash or Cymbling should try the Vegetable Marrow. Although not widely known in America, it is very highly esteemed by the English, and when better known in our country will be more appreciated. The squashes, which resemble a very large cucumber in shape, have a cream-white colored skin and white flesh of distinctive flavor. Many of our gardens would doubtless find it a valuable acquisition.

Long White Bush (THOROUGHBRED).—Similar in growth to the White Bush Squash but producing squashes like that on page 68, illustration No. 3. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Long White Running (THOROUGHBRED).—This selected strain bears squashes of large size and is more productive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid.

SPRING SPROUTS

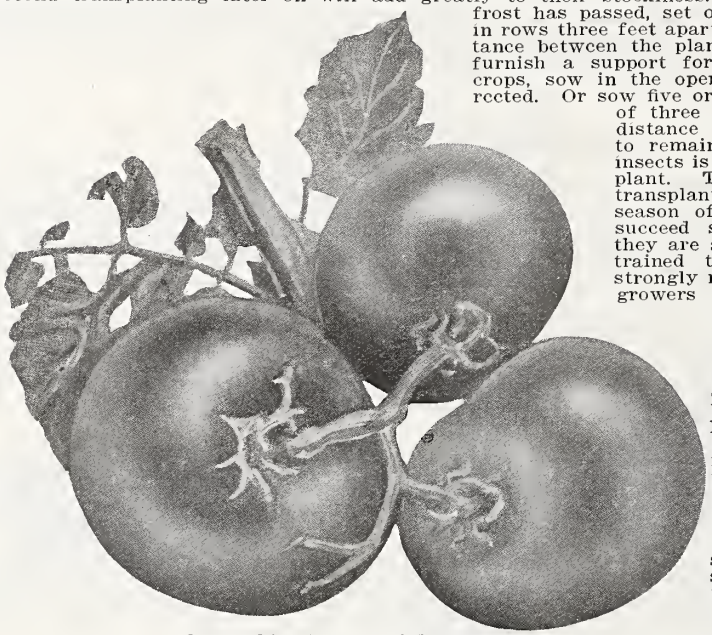
See **KALE.**

TOMATOES

(*Solanum Lycopersicum.*)

Tomate or Pomme d' Amour. Liebesapfel. Pomo d' oro Tomate.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hnudred feet of drill; four ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Thc tomato flourishes best in warm, light soil, moderately rich. For early use sow one-eighth of an inch deep in January or February in a hot-bed, or, if only a few plants are wanted, they may be sown in a window box. In order to get the plants strong and stocky, they should be transplanted when two or three inches high, and a second transplanting later on will add greatly to their stockiness. When all danger of frost has passed, set out in the open ground in rows three feet apart, leaving the same distance betwcen the plants, and, if convenient, furnish a support for the vine. For later crops, sow in the open ground as above dircctcd. Or sow five or six seeds at intervals of three feet in rows the same distance apart, where they are to remain. After danger from insects is past thin to one strong plant. This does away with transplanting at the most trying season of the year. Tomatoes succeed so much better when they are supported by brush, or trained to a trellis, that we strongly recommend all amateur growers to adopt the latter method in their gardens. A great deal of room can be saved, and rotting of the fruit almost entirely prevented. The trellis should be made about 4½ feet high, with horizontal slats not more than 18 inchcs apart. The posts must be very firmly set in the ground, as the weight when the vines are in full bearing is supposed. Regular spraying with Bordeaux will prevent blight, which otherwise is liable to seriously injure the vines.



Thoroughbred June Pink Tomatoes.

WITH PINK OR PINKISH PURPLE SKIN

June Pink (THOROUGHBRED).—A splendid extra early sort for market gardeners. The fruit is of medium size, smooth and covered with a skin too tough to crack readily or bruise in shipment. As there are so many later tomatoes of superior size and quality, the June Pink, while naturally a variety for market gardeners, will be found an excellent tomato for the home garden, and private gardeners should have enough plants to furnish them with early fruit. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—In the far South almost all shippers agree that this beautifully-formed fruit is the most profitable pink tomato ever used there. It is practically a perfect globe, smooth and very heavy, the vine being exceptionally prolific and healthy. We recommend it to all growers whose shipments are long in transit, as it is one of those tomatoes which will color up handsomely after picking. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Detroit (THOROUGHBRED).—An early pink or purple skin tomato, ripening about the same time as Chalk's Jewel. The vine is very vigorous and the nearly globe

Thoroughbred Detroit Tomato.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk.

shaped fruit is of medium size, remarkably free from cracking and of good quality. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk

—There has long been a demand for a tomato with the color and quality of the famous old Acme, but more prolific and free from its extraordinary liability to the various diseases of tomatoes. The Beauty partially met this want, but even it had a number of shortcomings, being liable to blight and not always of satisfactory size. In the carefully bred strain which we call "Tait's Norfolk" Acme blood is manifest in the smooth skin and brilliant coloring, but the vines are most vigorous, and much less liable to blight than Beauty. As it is also of unsurpassed productiveness and quite uniform in its large size, it should satisfy every grower who seeks a combination of beauty, quality and yield. Like all really fine varieties, it is of course, later than June Pink, and Earliana. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Emperor —Now that the Beauty has become so liable to blight, the introduction of a hardy purple tomato will be warmly welcomed, there being so many markets which prefer fruit of that color and are willing to pay more for them than for red ones. The Emperor is of the same color as the well-known Beauty, excels it in size, quality and productiveness, and has not yet shown any tendency to disease. With the exception of Tait's Norfolk, we do not know any pink tomato which promises more than this, if extra earliness is not of the first importance. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Beauty (THOROUGHBRED).—This beautiful tomato was once decidedly the favorite for both market and family gardens, but the Norfolk has taken its place to a great extent. The skin is crimson purple, perfectly smooth, and it would be almost perfect but for the tendency to blight. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Acme (THOROUGHBRED).—The fruit of this variety has the pinkish purple color so much in demand in some markets, and it was a favorite shipping tomato for many years. It is round, solid, and of extra fine quality, but is extremely thin-skinned and a very unsafe variety for market, owing to its liability to rot and blight. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Ponderosa (THOROUGHBRED).—There has been a steady improvement in the Ponderosa ever since it was introduced, and it is constantly gaining in favor, although its lateness necessarily limits its usefulness in the South. In size it so surpasses all the other large tomatoes that one can easily find specimens running from one to one and a half pounds, and we are often amused by the sensation the size of the Ponderosa creates in sections where it is not known. The flavor is good, and for slicing it is perhaps the best tomato we have. To get the best results the vines should be supported by a trellis of some sort, and it should be noted that we recommend it for local markets and for family use exclusively. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25.; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

WITH BRIGHT RED SKIN

Tait's Thoroughbred First of All —We believe this to be the earliest tomato in cultivation. Earlier than Spark's or Langdon's Earliana, hitherto considered the best of the extra early red tomatoes, First of All bids fair to take their place. The color is a clear scarlet, without the yellowish cast that is characteristic of those varieties. The vine is amazingly productive, and bud settings are heavier than those of any other extra early. As the fruit is quite smooth and of good size compared with nearly all other extra early sorts, we recommend it as best for extra early use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

Earliana (THOROUGHBRED).—This extra early tomato is still used by many of our principal growers, but is unquestionably inferior to our First of All. It is not, as sometimes represented by illustration and description, a fine, large fruit, but a bright red tomato under, rather than over, medium size, and of indifferent quality. It has substantial skin and carries well, but inferior, we believe, to our First of All, described above. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Bonney Best (THOROUGHBRED).—Early, prolific and of good size, this tomato has become very popular on account of its many good qualities. In shape it is nearly round, flattened at the stem end and quite thick through. The skin is a beautiful red, and the fruit grows in clusters. It should be given a trial by all market gardeners. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Chalk's Jewel (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the best of the early red tomatoes, although we warn our readers against the claim that it is ready for picking at the same time as the Earliana; on the contrary, we believe it will average quite a week later, but of distinctly superior quality, being—what very few extra early kinds are—a really fine tomato for table use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Stone (THOROUGHBRED).—Few tomatoes are as good as this for canning, as it is of extraordinary solidity, and may be put up so as to look almost as perfect as when picked. Market gardeners will not find it desirable for the first crop, as it is by no means so early as some other fine tomatoes, but it is excellent for later general use. It is beautifully smooth and deep scarlet in color. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

New Dwarf Stone

(THOROUGHBRED)—Decidedly the best of all dwarf tomatoes, and much liked wherever it has been introduced. The fruit is in no way inferior to the original Stone, being equally adapted to canning. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred First of All Tomato.

Matchless (THOROUGHBRED)—The size, appearance and extra fine quality of this tomato have made it a favorite wherever it has been used, and we feel safe in recommending it cordially for the main crop and for fall use. Few varieties are so smooth and solid, and the fully-ripened fruit keeps perfectly for many days after picking, so that it may be shipped less green than most kinds. The color is bright red, and the skin does not crack to any extent in rainy seasons. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Red Rock—Another good main crop tomato, that ripens with the Stone, and very much like that variety. The fruit is roundish, large, smooth, and of a scarlet red color, extremely solid and productive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Matchless Tomato.

WITH YELLOW SKIN

Golden Queen

(THOROUGHBRED).—This is unquestionably the handsomest yellow tomato grown. It is greatly esteemed because of the remarkable solidity of the flesh, its meatiness and delicate flavor. The vines are robust and productive. The fruit is large, round, smooth and even in shape. Another advantage of this large variety is the fact that the fruit does not split. The color is a beautiful bright golden yellow. When sliced these tomatoes make a most pleasing dish. Most persons are usually surprised at the remarkable crops of tomatoes the vines bear. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Red Plum Tomato.

PRESERVING VARIETIES

Yellow Pear (THOROUGHBRED)—This variety furnishes the yellow pear-shaped fruit which is so much used for preserves and pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

Red Pear (THOROUGHBRED).—Equally as good as the Yellow Pear, and preferred by many on account of its brilliant coloring. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

Yellow Plum (THOROUGHBRED). Perfectly smooth, of oval shape, lemon-yellow color, and very pretty when preserved. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

Red Plum (THOROUGHBRED).—A favorite for preserves, as it keeps the shape perfect and makes a most attractive dish. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Yellow Pear Tomato.

Yellow Cherry (THOROUGHBRED).—This dainty little tomato makes very decorative preserves, and is deliciously flavored. It is a shade smaller than the Red Cherry, but equally productive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

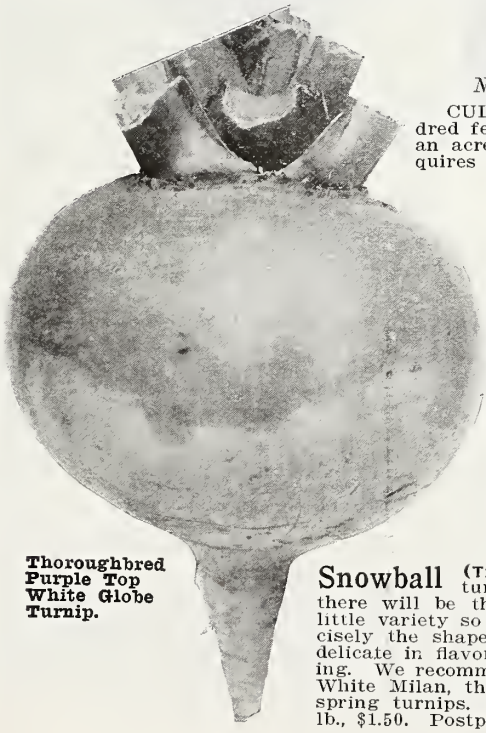
Red Cherry (THOROUGHBRED).—Fruit about an inch in diameter set in bunches and grown for pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.50. Postpaid.

FORCING TOMATOES

Comet (THOROUGHBRED).—Greenhouse men all know the good qualities of this red forcing tomato, the productiveness of which is astonishing. It is very uniform in shape, perfectly smooth and of specially fine flavor. Pkt., 10 and 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Best of All (THOROUGHBRED).—A deep scarlet variety with very few seeds; it is of medium size and quite smooth. Pkt., 10 and 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Sunrise (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the favorite forcing tomatoes, bright red in color and very solid. Pkt., 10 and 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.



Thoroughbred Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

TURNIPS

(*Brassica Rapa.*)

Navet. Weisse Rube. Navone. Nabo.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; one and a half to two pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, three-quarters of an inch deep in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches apart. For fall and winter supply sow from the middle of July to first of September, though the strap leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of September. For the rutabagas and large turnips the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the plants thinned to ten inches. If desired they may be also sowed broadcast.

WITH WHITE FLESH

White Milan (THOROUGHBRED).—This extra early turnip is a selection from the well-known Purple Top Milan, and is particularly recommended to all market gardeners. It is the same as the older variety, except as to color. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Snowball (THOROUGHBRED).—While all of the early white turnips in common use are flat, we are sure there will be the warmest of welcomes for this charming little variety so soon as its qualities are known. It is precisely the shape of an orange, beautifully white and most delicate in flavor, being really sweet so long as it is growing. We recommend it for sowing to immediately follow the White Milan, these two representing the best to be had in spring turnips. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

Purple Top Milan (THOROUGHBRED).—For several years this hardy flat variety was more profitable than any other extra early turnip, but it is now giving way to the White Milan and Snowball. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid.

White Flat Strap Leaf (THOROUGHBRED).—A medium-sized turnip once largely grown for shipment, although now little used for either home or market gardens. As the flesh becomes spongy very soon after maturity it cannot be kept long, and its lateness as compared with the Milan has almost driven it out of cultivation as a spring crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch (THOROUGHBRED).—This well-known old turnip is of good size; inferior to the Milan and Snowball for market gardening, being at least ten days later. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

Purple Top Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—A beautiful round white turnip, with bright purple around the top. It is especially valuable for markets since it is a rapid grower, and as good in quality as it is attractive in appearance. We consider it in many respects the most desirable turnip in our list, and advise its general use in place of the old Red-Top Flat Strap Leaf. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Red Top Strap Leaf (THOROUGHBRED).—A well-known old variety; known also as "Blue-Top," and "Purple-Top." It was formerly considered one of the best varieties for fall use, and up to the introduction of the Purple Top Globe was the favorite in every garden. The Purple Top Globe is a better turnip in every respect, and all of our market gardeners have abandoned the older variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Pomeranian White Globe Turnip.

Large White Norfolk (THOROUGHBRED).—A handsome turnip of large size, which has long been a standard sort for stock feeding, and is used to a considerable extent for market. It is of spherical shape, flattened at the top, and under proper cultivation attains a very large size. The flesh is sweet, but somewhat coarse of grain at maturity. In the vicinity of Norfolk the leaves are largely used for greens, sowing being made through September, October and November. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Pomeranian White Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—Our strain of this famous old turnip is as near perfection as we can hope to get it, being beautifully formed, very uniform in size, and of snowy whiteness. Although less grown now that the fine Purple Top Globe has captured the market, it is still a great favorite for family use, and is recommended without reservation. It makes "greens" of excellent quality, and of late years we sell quite as much seed for this purpose as for the roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

White Egg (THOROUGHBRED).—Being beautifully smooth and white, as well as of rapid growth, this is a desirable kind for market gardeners, but few of our Southern growers seem to be acquainted with its good qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

White French, or Rock (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the very best winter turnips, whose sweet and finely grained flesh is so solid that it has been appropriately named "White Rock." It keeps a remarkably long time before showing any signs of pithiness or shriveling, and in this respect is superior to any other white turnip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Southern Prize (THOROUGHBRED).—In the far Southern States this is much used for salad, and also as a stock turnip, its keeping qualities being highly valued. Being very irregular and ugly in shape, it has no value for market use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Cow Horn (THOROUGHBRED).—The long white root of this variety grows half above the ground, and is usually so crooked as to be very unsightly. The quality, however, is all that could be wished, and it is one of the best turnips for keeping in the winter. The color shades from pure white at the tip to green at the top. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Seven Top (THOROUGHBRED).—The leaves of the Seven Top turnip are very abundant, and were formerly generally considered the best for "greens" boiled with cured meats; being remarkably hardy, it grows through the whole winter, but the root is of no value. The Pomeranian White Globe is really a better kind for "greens," and we find that all principal market gardeners no longer ask for Seven Top. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

WITH YELLOW FLESH

Amber Globe (THOROUGHBRED).—A very superior yellow turnip, which keeps well, and is a general favorite through the South. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen (THOROUGHBRED).—Although we had much difficulty at first in inducing Southern farmers to try this fine tomato, its good qualities gradually became known, and it is now one of the most popular varieties for winter. The firm, yellow flesh has great sweetness, and since no kind equals it in keeping under unfavorable conditions, it is particularly recommended for stock feeding during the winter. As the Aberdeen is of slow growth, it is well to sow a fortnight earlier than most turnips. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Golden Ball —This turnip of globe form and orange-colored flesh is very solid, of good flavor and keeps well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Orange Jelly—Identical with Golden Ball, described above.

Thoroughbred Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.

RUTABAGAS, or SWEDES

WITH YELLOW FLESH

Tait's Thoroughbred Purple Top

—Our rutabagas are so unlike the cheap imported stocks which are commonly used in this country that they very frequently cause a sensation when introduced in a market. Where most have unsightly and wasteful necks, ours are beautifully symmetrical, splendid for market, and the yield per acre is enormous. Southern farmers make a great mistake in not growing more rutabagas, the value of which for stockmen can hardly be overestimated. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

True Globe Shaped (THOROUGHBRED).—Entirely devoid of the objectionable "neck" characteristic of most strains, fine grained, and perfect in both color and contour, this is literally the ideal Rutabaga. For market gardening such a symmetrical, handsome root means fancy prices, or else ready sale when less high-bred stocks are not wanted at any price, and all who cater to the family trade should use it exclusively. It is much earlier than any other of the Swedish turnips, **but makes very little top and should not be grown for market for which rutabagas with abundant foliage are preferred.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75. Postpaid.

WITH WHITE FLESH

Breadstone (THOROUGHBRED).—This is a great improvement upon the ordinary white rutabaga, being fine grained, of the most delicate flavor, and very early. The root is oval shaped, smooth, and almost without neck. It is becoming a favorite variety everywhere. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50. Postpaid.

Budlong—Identical with Breadstone, described above.

White Rutabaga —Similar to the Yellow, with the exception of the color and texture of the flesh; it is large and productive, but being woody and deficient in sweetness, it is never grown by any one acquainted with the Breadstone Rutabaga. The leaves make excellent "greens," and by many persons it is grown simply for this purpose. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25. Postpaid.

WITLOOF

(See Chicory.)

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

HERBS FOR THE GARDEN

Fennel. Lavender. Mint. Dill. Thyme. Rosemary. Marjoram. Sage.

EVERY garden should contain an assortment of herbs, the uses to which they may be put in the kitchen being innumerable. Their cultivation in general requires very little care, and many kinds, being perennial, need to be sown only once. No special soil is necessary, and the harvesting of the crop is exceedingly simple. The seed should be sown as early as possible in spring, the plants thinned to a proper distance, and an occasional hoeing done to prevent weeds and grasses from smothering them at first. The best time for harvesting is just at the time the flowers begin to appear, and the drying should be done as quickly as possible in a dark room. If kept in closely corked bottles, the quality of the leaves will be retained much better than if exposed to the air.

Market gardeners with small places near cities will generally find herbs one of the most profitable crops they can raise.

Anise (Pimpinella Anisum)—A well-known annual herb, used principally for seasoning and garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Balm (Melissa Officinalis)—The leaves of this perennial are fragrant, and are sometimes used for making a tea for cases of fever. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Caraway (Carum Carui)—Grown for the seeds, which are used in confectionery, pastries, etc.; the leaves are also sometimes put in soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Catnip (Nepeta Cataria)—The leaves of this perennial are used for seasoning, and it is also a tonic for cats. It makes also an excellent pasture for bees. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Coriander (Coriandrum Sativum)—A hardy annual, the seeds of which form an important article of commerce, being largely used in the manufacture of liquors, in confectionery and as a disguise to the taste of medicine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Dill (Anethum Graveolens)—An annual with seeds of a peculiar pungent taste. They are used in various ways as a condiment, and often added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Fennel (Anethum Foeniculum)—An aromatic annual used in flavoring in cooking; also for making tea for children. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Horehound (Marrabium Vulgare).—The leaves and top of this annual are used as a medicine for subduing irritating coughs. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lavender (Lavendula Vera)—A hardy perennial, producing long, sweet-scented spikes of flowers, which are used for the distillation of oil, lavender water, etc. The flowers are also dried before they fade and laid away among linens, to which they impart their characteristic and very charming odor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Mint Roots —See Index.

Pot Marigold (Calendula Officinalis)—Grown altogether for the leaves, which are used for soups. It is an annual with snowy flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus Officinalis)—An ornamental perennial, very fragrant and with a bitter, pungent flavor. It also furnishes an oil for various purposes. The plant yields little until well established in the second season. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Sage (Salvia Officinalis)—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are plucked about the time the flower stalks are forming, then spread in a dark room and dried as quickly as possible. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

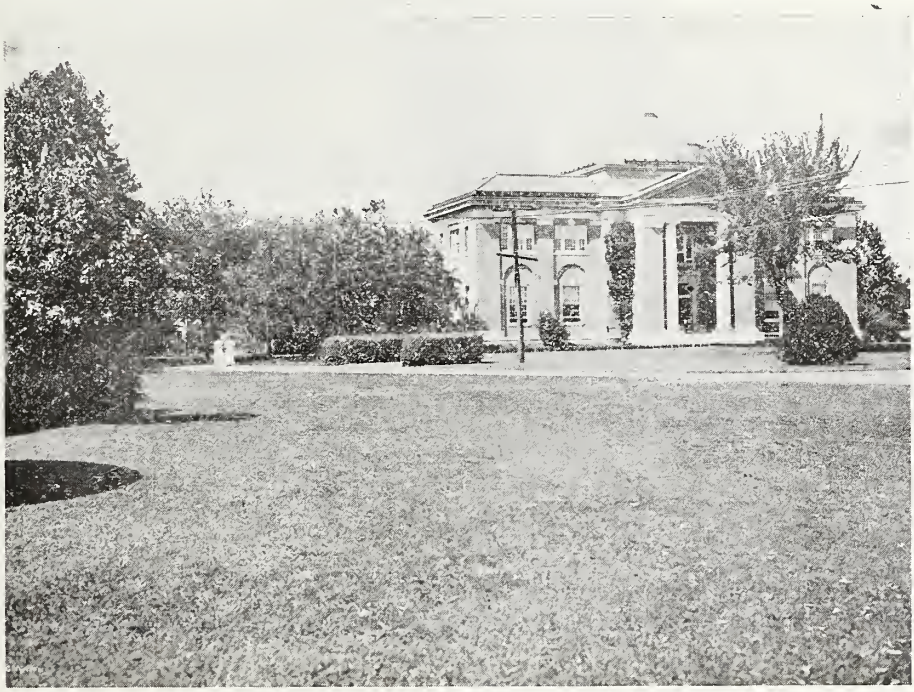
Sweet Marjoram (Origanum Marjoranna)—The leaves of this perennial are used both when green and after drying. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Summer Savory (Satureia Hortensis)—A useful culinary herb, the dried leaves and flowers of which are put in dressings and soups. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Sweet Basil (Ocymum Basilicum)—An annual, producing seeds which have nearly the flavor of cloves. The seeds, stems and tops of shoots may be used for sauces and stews. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Thyme (Thymus Vulgaris).—A favorite herb for seasoning, and supposed to possess various medicinal qualities. The plant is perennial, and both leaves and tops of stems are utilized.

LAWN GRASS SEED



A Glimpse of a Lawn at Hampton Institute, Va.
For more than a quarter of a century we have furnished seed for the lovely lawns at this famous institution.

Tait's Norfolk Mixture

SOME of the most beautiful lawns in America have been made with this mixture of grass seed, which has stood the test of many climates, and must not be compared with the ordinary Park Mixture usually sold. It is the result of nearly fifty years of untiring study and experiment, coupled with the endeavor to give those who appreciate and desire a lawn a grass-seed mixture that will produce a rich green sod in six weeks after planting, and yet make a fine and thick turf the longer it stands. It is composed of fine-leaved hardy grasses and a little white clover, which will not only stand the heat of summer, but outlive the severest winters. Do not be afraid of sowing grass too thickly, as a heavy seeding always means a better sod. We recommend for ground that has been properly prepared: one quart to 150 square feet; four to five bushels on an acre. Price: qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 45 cts.; 4 qts., 80 cts.; 1 pk., $1.50; bus. of about 22 lbs., $6.00. Delivered.

Tait's Seaside Mixture —A mixture of fine grasses peculiarly suited to seashore lawns. Price, qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 55 cts.; 4 qts., $1.00; pk., $1.75; bus. of 24 lbs., $7.00. Delivered.

Tait's Shady Mixture —A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Price, qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 55 cts.; 4 qts., $1.00; pk., $1.75; bus., of 20 lbs., $7.00. Delivered.

Tait's Terrace Mixture —A mixture of fine stoloniferous grasses peculiarly adapted to terraces. Price. qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 55 cts.; 4 qts., $1.00; pk., $1.75; bus. of 20 lbs., $7.00. Delivered.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MAKING AND CARE OF LAWNS

IT must not be supposed that by sowing grass seeds at any season of the year in soil of any character, and in any state of cultivation or neglect, a durable, attractive turf is to be formed. From the beginning the lawn is both troublesome and expensive and even when obtained it is, like liberty, preserved only by "eternal vigilance." The coarser natural grasses and weeds will take possession unless kept down, and wherever, from any cause, a bare spot is formed it will rapidly enlarge unless repaired.

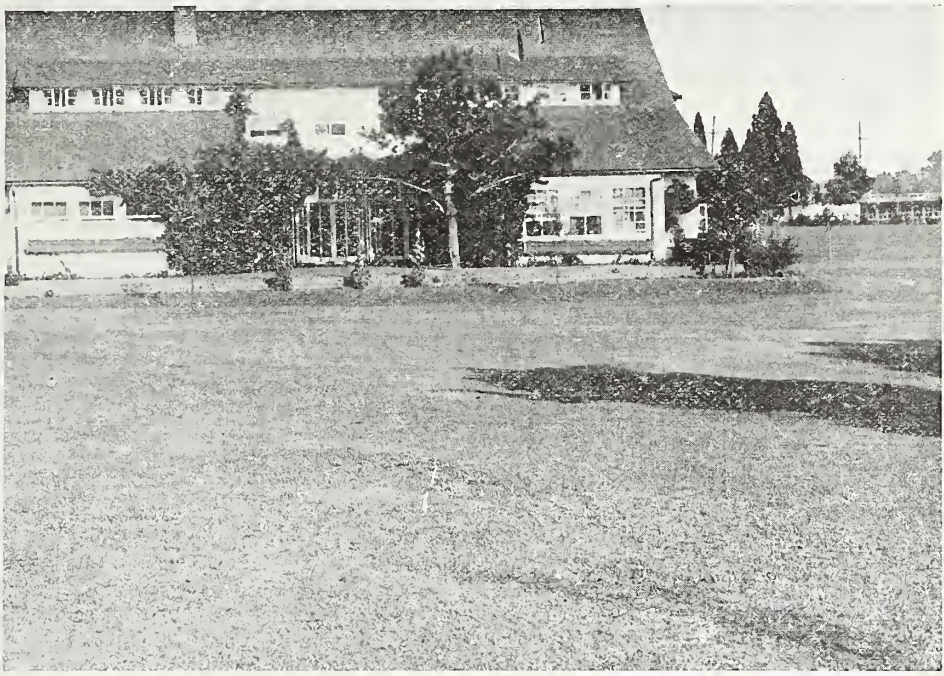
As in housebuilding, so in the making of a lawn—a good foundation must be secured or the rest of the work will be entirely wasted, and too great care cannot be exercised in preparing the ground before sowing. Have it broken deeply by spading or plowing, since the roots must be able to penetrate quite eighteen inches in order to keep the grasses growing through the scorching days of July, August and September. If the ground is not already very rich, give a liberal application of fertilizer, avoiding the use of stable manure, as it invariably contains seeds of weeds and noxious grasses. Bone meal applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre is best for the lawn, as it feeds the grass slowly and never produces the "burned" appearance so often noticed after the use of ammoniated fertilizers. Harrow or rake the surface to the finest possible condition and roll until all elevations and depressions have been removed.

In sowing the seed do not be afraid of having the grass too thick. There is no danger of this, and it is to be remembered that the quantities advised hereafter are the minimum.

Rake the seeds in lightly, following with a roller of medium weight, a firmly-rolled surface being absolutely necessary if the ground be dry; small areas may readily be packed firm by the back of a spade. Sowings made in the fall, from the first of September to the middle of November, are most successful, but if deferred until spring, sowings may be made in February, March, April and May.

As the grass begins to grow, it will almost be accompanied by weeds of various kinds. Seeds of some of these lie in every soil ready to sprout as soon as exposed to moisture, heat and light, and their sudden appearance after the ground has been prepared for the lawn must not be credited to carelessness on the part of the merchant who supplied the grass seeds. Many kinds of weeds are easily taken out by hand when young, especially if attacked when the ground is soft and wet, and the utmost care should be exercised to prevent a single weed from going to seed.

When the grass is well set, about four inches high, it should be cut with a sickle or mown with the machine set to avoid cutting too closely, two inches at least being left above the root. After that a cutting every ten days and an occasional rolling will make the grass finer, strengthen the turf, and keep all rank-growing weeds in check. In the heat of summer the mower should be arranged so as to leave ample protection to the roots. Watering must be done with discretion. Unless the drainage is perfect, it is much more injurious to give too much water than to neglect watering altogether, and an occasional saturation is much better than the daily sprinkling commonly thought beneficial. If bare spots appear, they may be patched by breaking the ground about ten inches deep, smoothing the surface and raking in double the usual allowance of seed. To maintain the vigor and color of the grass a light top dressing of bone meal two or three times a year is advisable.



Photograph of the Norfolk Country Club and Edge of Their Golf Course.

SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR GOLF LINKS AND POLO GROUNDS

Tait's Golf Links Mixture —A mixture of hardy grasses, adapted to golf courses. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., $6.50.

Tait's Putting-Green Mixture —A mixture of extra-fine grasses that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with trampling. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., $6.50.

Tait's Fair-Green Mixture —A mixture for the grounds in general. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., $6.50.

Tait's Polo-Grounds Mixture —A mixture of fine-leaved and deep-rooting grasses, forming a strong and lasting turf that will stand hard usage. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., $6.50. Postage or express extra.

SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURES FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

WE have many inquiries from those who have been led to buy ready-made mixtures, or have made experiments of their own, and have found that certain varieties of grass will do better than others on their land. As it is nearly impossible to make a mixture that will be satisfactory until the location, condition of soil and purpose for which wanted are known, we shall be pleased to have our customers consult with us regarding varieties suitable for their particular land; or, if they have certain varieties to include in their mixture, we are only too pleased to serve them in this way, for we have, on pages 80 to 86, a very complete list of fancy varieties of grasses and clovers, of which we always carry a large stock, and will put up any mixture desired. We have facilities for executing all such orders promptly.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

AS a rule, most people are far too careless with regard to the quality of the grass and clover seeds which they buy. It requires an experienced eye to detect the various grades of these seeds, and, indeed, it is no uncommon thing for us to meet persons who are entirely ignorant that different grades exist. To them clover is clover, whether it be old or new, pure or full of noxious weeds. Like everything else, grasses and clovers may be had to order at any price, but the farmer who thinks that he has saved money by buying cheap seeds needs feel no surprise if he fails in getting a stand, or if his fields are covered the next season with weeds previously unknown.

We desire to call especial attention to the fact that grass and clover seeds are usually offered for sale in three grades of quality—prime, choice, fancy—according to purity, germination and weight, and that the price of the best grade is considerable higher than the ordinary grade, and is always worth the difference. We handle only the very highest grade, preferring to dispense with the custom of those who are satisfied with the lower grades rather than risk injury to the reputation enjoyed by our house. The purity and freshness of our grasses and clovers may be relied upon with the same confidence that is universally felt with regard to the garden seed sent out by us.

The market prices of these seeds are constantly changing; quotations by mail or wire furnished upon application. They are sold strictly net cash, and quotations are invariably "F. O. B. Norfolk," subject to change without notice.

GRASSES

Bent, Creeping (Agrostis Stolonifera)—One of the great advantages of grasses of this nature is that the roots seem to grow all the better for being constantly trampled, and it is seldom indeed that Creeping Bent Turf is destroyed by hard usage. It grows rapidly, spreading over the ground like a carpet, and, being both fine-leaved and well-colored, is excellent for lawns. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Fourteen pounds to the bushel; for an acre fifty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

Bent, Rhode Island (Agrostis Canina)—Our principal use for this grass is in mixtures for lawns, for which it is very suitable. It does not yield at all heavily in most places, but what pasture is afforded by it is of the finest quality. Through the bending and subsequent rooting of the stems it spreads over the ground rapidly, and eventually forms an excellent turf. In general appearance it resembles Red Top, but the flower is smaller and more delicate. The stems root most freely in moist soil, although the grass thrives perfectly in dry situations. The quantity of seed advised per acre is calculated for a pasture; if intended for a lawn twice as much should be sown. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Sixteen pounds to the bushel. For an acre forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Bermuda (Cynodon Dactylon)—While there can be no question as to the value of this grass in the extreme South, where indeed it furnishes the best pasturage which can be had from the barren sandy soils so common in Florida and some of the neighobring States, we cannot endorse the extravagant claims made as to its general usefulness. It is exceedingly dwarf, and the long, creeping stems, rooting at every joint, soon cover the ground with what seems almost like a thickly woven mat of green leaves and stems. Abuse, such as would soon destroy other turf, leaves Bermuda Grass flourishing, and its use in maintaining embankments of all kinds is naturally suggested. Nothing could be better for preventing washing on railway tracks or for holding the sea in check on wasting shores. Summer homes on the coast, where the ab-

sence of soil makes lawn grasses worthless, may yet be surrounded by a green sward, to the benefit and indefinite gratification of the eye, since Bermuda Grass seems entirely at home on a waste sand. For this purpose alone it has a usefulness not to be lightly estimated. If sown on good soil, the growth is, of course, more rank, and under such conditions the yield is considerable, but it is really an improved "wire grass," and one should be careful about introducing it indiscriminately; eradicating Bermuda Grass is not always as easy as getting it established. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Thirty-six pounds to the bushel. For an acre, ten pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Blue, Kentucky (Poa Pratensis)—This grass, which in different parts of the country is known under various names, such as June Grass, Green Grass, etc., flourishes most in limestone soils and in somewhat shaded situations. It requires several years to become thoroughly established, but when once well set is permanent, and will endure the hottest summers, spreading with such rapidity that eradicating it is often a matter of considerable difficulty. The leaves are rather too short to be useful for hay, but as a pasture it is extremely valuable, being tender and nutritious. Blue Grass is unsurpassed for its velvety appearance and lovely color, and is therefore used as the basis for most fine lawn mixtures; but whether intended for pasturage or for a lawn, it should be sown thickly upon well-prepared ground, covered thinly, and the surface rolled if possible. Height, 10 to 18 inches. Fourteen pounds to the bushel. For an acre, twenty-five to thirty-five pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Blue, Canada (Poa Compressa)—This hardy grass should not be confused with the better-known Kentucky Blue Grass, and may be easily distinguished by its flattened, wiry stems and more vivid coloring. In quality it is inferior to the Kentucky variety, but it is hardier and better adapted to sandy and gravelly soils. When frequently cut or grazed, it forms a close tuft and makes an excellent early pasture for cattle. Fourteen pounds to the bushel. Height, 10 to 18 inches. For an acre, thirty to forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Perennial Rye Grass.

Blue, English —See Meadow Fescue.

Cocksfoot —See Orchard.

Crested Dog's-Tail (Cynosurus Cristatus)—One of the grasses whose stoloniferous or creeping roots enable them to endure hardships too severe for ordinary kinds. If once started on dry hillsides or similar situations where turf-making is difficult, in a short time it will have such hold that prolonged drought only can destroy it. In rich soil, it, of course, flourishes luxuriantly and furnishes excellent pasturage, especially if in combination with other grasses. It is rarely sown alone except in very shady situations, where other lawn grasses suffer for want of sunshine. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Thirty pounds to the bushel. Thirty pounds to an acre. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Fescue, Meadow (Festuca Pratensis)—This grass, which far surpasses most varieties in nutritious matter, does not attain its full productive power until two or three years after sowing. It grows, like Orchard Grass, in tufts, and is therefore undesirable where a turf is wanted. For permanent pasture or for hay it is one of the best grasses, being available very early in the spring, and starting a new growth quickly after cutting. It cures easily and is relished by stock both in that state and when green. The best crops are obtained from sowings made in September or October, and well-grained land should be selected. In some localities this is known as Randall Grass, and in other places as English Blue Grass. Height, 3 feet. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. For an acre, thirty to forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Fescue, Red or Creeping, True (Festuca Rubra)—A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for shady places in lawns, as well as for golf courses and for binding shifting sands on the seashore. Height, 18 to 24 inches. Twenty-two pounds to bushel. For an acre, thirty to forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Fescue, Sheep (Festuca Ovina)—Another useful member of this valuable family of grasses, and a special favorite in localities where the soil is too shallow and poor to support such varieties as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat, etc. Although exceedingly dwarf, it is very hardy, and by making almost worthless lands good pastures for close-grazing animals long ago earned the name by which it is best known, Sheep Fescue. In parts of Virginia and North Carolina there are thousands of unprofitable acres which would yield a handsome return if sown with this grass. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. For an acre, thirty to forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Fescue, Tall Meadow (Festuca Elatior)—One of the best of the Fescues, and now almost as well known as the Meadow Fescue. It is a strong grower, and in rich, moist soil is enormously productive, making fine hay as well as furnishing the best pasturage; in dry situations it is apt to be disappointing, and we would advise instead the use of Sheep Fescue. Height, 24 to 36 inches. Twenty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, thirty to forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Herd's —See Index.

Lawn Grass —See Index.

Millet, German—See Index.

Millet, Hungarian —See Index.

Millet, Pearl —See Index.

Sudan —See Index.

Oat, Tall Meadow (Avena Elatior)—A very valuable grass, which matures early in the season and produces an abundant supply of foliage. It is a perennial which grows from three to three and a half feet high, according to the strength of the soil, thriving especially on dry light loams. As a feed, it may be somewhat inferior to the finer grasses, but stock eat it with relish at all times. The hay is very easily cured and keeps well, three crops being sometimes made in the season. Sowing may be made in either spring or fall with success, although the yield will be much heavier and more constant if the plant gets a start before winter. With or without mixture it makes good hay, but it is especially recommended for permanent pasture. Eighteen pounds of Oat Grass, fourteen pounds of Orchard, and five pounds of Clover will usually give excellent results. In some sections it has been given the name of "Evergreen Grass," and under that disguise is sold at fancy prices. Height 24 to 36 inches. Twelve pounds to the bushel. For an acre, thirty to forty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Orchard Grass.

Orchard (Dactylis Glomerata)—Orchard Grass, known also as Cocksfoot, is perhaps the very best grass for the South, as it succeeds on almost all soils, makes a luxuriant growth early in the spring, and continues to yield into winter. Like most rapidly growing plants, it is rather coarse if allowed to stand too long, but if kept closely grazed, it has always a fresh green color, and is keenly relished by all kinds of stock. It is less exhaustive to land than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade, being for this reason particularly adapted to orchards or similar situations. As ripe Orchard Grass makes hay of the poorest quality, care should be taken to avoid sowing it as a hay crop with other grasses which are later in maturing. To secure its full value, cutting should be done while it is in flower or immediately afterwards. Two full cuttings can generally be made each season, and in rainy summers it is possible to get a third crop. A very satisfactory hay is made by sowing it with Medium Red Clover and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, using fourteen pounds of Orchard, five of Clover and eighteen of Meadow Oat. The first cost of seeding land with Orchard Grass is considerable, but as it will last many years if cared for, it makes a really cheap permanent pasture. It grows in tufts, and is consequently unfit for lawns or any place where a tuft is not desired. Height, 24 to 36 inches. Fourteen pounds to the bushel. For an acre, twenty-five to thirty-five pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Randall —See Meadow Fescue.

Red Top or Herd's (Agrostis Vulgaris).—A native grass of splendid qualities, which takes its name from the panicle of purplish-red flowers produced by it. Sown alone or in mixture with clover and other grasses, it makes a very fine permanent pasture, being tender and palatable. All kinds of stock, especially dairy cattle, are fond of it, both green and cured. Red Top and Timothy, making a particularly cheap and good hay, sown at the rate of eight pounds each to the acre. The hay is not so merchantable as Timothy, but is of better quality and seems to draw less heavily upon the strength of the soil. The particular usefulness of Red Top lies in its ability to thrive on lowlands, even those which are subject to an occasional overflow; and that mixture of grasses for such situations should always contain a large proportion of it is proved by the fact that in a few years it will almost invariably supplant the other kinds—a demonstration of "the survival of the fittest." We advise the use of the fancy cleaned seed, which, being separated from the chaff, is much more easily sown. Height, 18 to 30 inches. Thirty-two pounds to the bushel. For an acre, ten to fifteen pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Rye, English or Perennial (Lolium Perenne)—The English and Continental farmers use this extensively for permanent pasture, and it has been found well adapted to the Southern States. It is valuable here not merely on its own account, but as a protection to delicate grasses, which are less able to resist our scorching summer suns, and it forms a remarkably compact turf. It can be grown on almost all cultivated soils, and, being very early, is often used in preference to other varieties of equal productiveness and nutritive value. Height, 18 to 30 inches. Twenty-eight pounds to the bushel. For an acre, forty to fifty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Rye, Italian (Lolium Italicum)—Unlike the invaluable English Rye Grass, this is an annual, and therefore not adapted to use for permanent pastures. It is such a rapid grower, however, and so productive that it is coming more and more into general use, especially for winter and early spring grazing. Sown in September, it will in ordinary seasons be well established before cold weather, and in the spring furnish first-class pasturage. It also makes a good grade of hay, and may be usually cut at least three times. The proper time to cut for hay is just as the bloom begins to appear. It stands dry weather well, and at the same time endures an occasional overflow almost as well as Red Top. Height, 18 to 30 inches. Twenty-four pounds to the bushel. For an acre, forty to fifty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Sudan —See Index.

Sweet Vernal (Anthoxanthum Odoratum)—Although little used, this is a valuable pasture grass on account of its earliness, few kinds making a quicker start after winter. When dried, it is wonderfully fragrant, and a very small percentage will sweeten hay, much to the gratification of stock; it is usually sown only for this purpose. Height, 12 to 24 inches. For an acre, five pounds in mixture with other grass seeds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

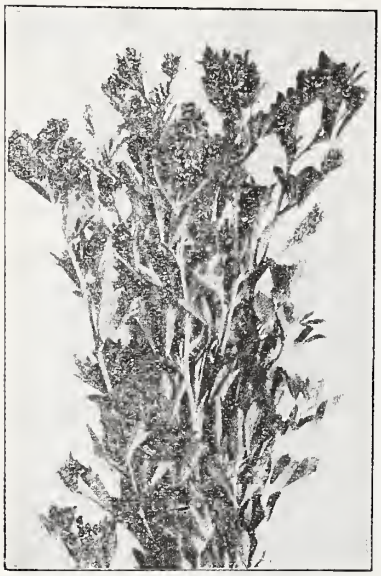
Red Top or Herd's Grass.

Timothy Grass.

Timothy (Phleum Pratense)—Hay, with the average farmer, means Timothy Hay, and Timothy is popularly supposed to be the ideal hay grass. In so far as cheapness of seeding, market value and yield in pounds per acre are concerned, it must be admitted that this grass is almost incomparable, but its quality is certainly overestimated. There are many other grasses well worthy of sharing the place which it occupies as the standard hay grass. It succeeds best in strong, rich clay soils, but will yield well on any land which is not excessively dry and sandy. As a rule, sowings made in the fall give the best results, unless the ground is of such a character that recently sown crops freeze out in winter. On such land sow as early as possible in the spring, in order to secure a start before weeds begin to grow. Timothy flowers rather late, and is generally sown by itself, so that it can be cut in its prime, which is about the time the blossoms fall. It is, however, often sown with Clover and Red Top, the proportions usually preferred being six pounds of Timothy with eight pounds of Clover; or, in the case of the grass, eight pounds of the Red Top. Height 18 to 30 inches; 45 lbs. to the bushel. For an acre, 15 to 25 pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Wood Meadow (Poa Nemoralis)—The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. It is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, and is one of the first grasses to show a rich green growth in the spring. The creeping roots are formed under ground, and make a good turf. Height, 15 to 20 inches. Nineteen pounds to bushel. For an acre, thirty pounds. Price on application.

CLOVERS



Alfalfa.

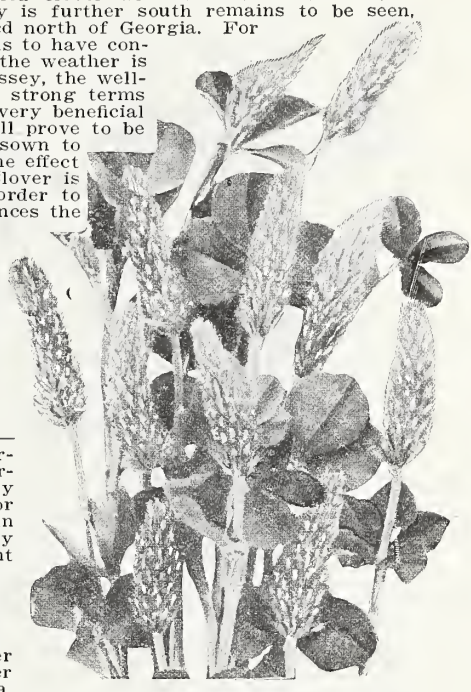
Alfalfa, or Lucerne (Medicago Sativa)—For many years all experiments with Alfalfa along the Southern Seaboard were practical failures, and it was for a time almost dropped from cultivation in that section. Since the discovery of the effect of inoculating the soil with Alfalfa bacteria, however, the situation has undergone a radical change, and there is no longer any reason why the crop should not be profitable on almost any rich, perfectly drained ground. There are several practical methods of inoculating the soil, and for information on this point our readers are referred to the excellent treatise on Alfalfa issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station, or to the similar bulletins prepared by other stations. Very frequently it will be found that a second trial will be entirely successful when the first sowing on the same ground failed to secure a satisfactory stand, and it is therefore a mistake to hastily decide that certain ground will not suit the crop. One can hardly overestimate the value of Alfalfa where it succeeds, as the yield per acre each season is generally four or five cuttings of about two tons each, while the feeding value of the hay has been scientifically estimated to be worth nearly twice that of the best timothy. In a favorable season, and on good ground, we have known the principal Alfalfa grower in the vicinity of Norfolk to make eight heavy cuttings, the field being left in splendid condition for the following year. The hay is remarkably palatable, and it is interesting to observe the eagerness with which stock eat it, turning away from all other kinds of forage. In Central America one of the staple crops is green Alfalfa, farmers living near cities growing it for market and bringing it in regularly just as our market gardeners do with their vegetables. Droughts which would either destroy or quite stop the growth of ordinary plants have no effect upon Alfalfa, as its roots penetrate to astonishing depths in search of moisture, records of over thirty feet having been made in some of the dry Western States; the effect upon the land of such astonishing root-growth is, of course, highly beneficial. Sowings are made in either fall or spring, and we wish to emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be given to the selection of seed and the preparation of the soil. Almost all of the seed offered in the trade is more or less adulterated, in some cases with the destructive parasite called Dodder, but most commonly with the Yellow Trefoil, a plant of no value at all as compared with Alfalfa. The cleaner the ground the better the stand will be, as young Alfalfa is so slender and delicate that it is easily smothered by weeds. Opinions vary as to the best methods of sowing, but most farmers find broadcast sowings less successful than those in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, it being a great advantage to be able to cultivate the plants while they are getting established. Cutting should always be done as blooming begins, never allowing the seed to even form, as growth ceases with seeding. After curing, the hay should be handled as little as possible, in order to prevent wasting of the leaves. Clover is often put with it for inoculating purposes; otherwise it should always be sown alone, and is so valuable as a hay producer that stock should not be turned in to graze it. Sixty pounds to the bushel. Thirty to forty pounds per acre. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Alsike (Trifolium Hybridum)—The Hybrid or Swedish Clover, extensively grown in the Western and Northern States and Canada. It yields where it succeeds enormous crops, but in most parts of the South it has not done very well. Its blossom is similar in shape to that of White Clover, but the color is a very beautiful pink, the honey made from them being even more delicious than that obtained from White Clover. It is a true perennial, but of shorter life than White Clover. Land which has become "clover sick" will sometimes produce a fine crop of Alsike. Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, ten pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Alsike Clover.

Bokhara (Melilotus Alba)—Sweet Clover in many parts of the country is seen growing wild, especially along the roadsides, seeds having been brought over in various ways from Southern Europe. As it grows three or four feet high, it has some value for forage, but when grown here as a crop it is almost always sown as a bee pasturage. For this purpose it is really very desirable, the honey produced being extremely aromatic and well flavored. Weight, per bushel, sixty pounds. For an acre, fifteen pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Burr (Medicago Maculata).—Whether this so-called clover will ever be useful in Virginia and North Carolina as it undoubtedly is further south remains to be seen, as up to this time comparatively little has been used north of Georgia. For winter and early spring pasturage, however, it seems to have considerable merit, as it grows very rapidly whenever the weather is at all moderate, and is liked by all stock. Prof. Massey, the well-known agricultural expert, recommends it in very strong terms for use with Alfalfa, as he has found its presence very beneficial to the latter, and we are not sure but that this will prove to be its strongest claim upon farmers. It may also be sown to advantage in cornfields, just as cowpeas are used, the effect upon the soil being marked. In far South, Burr Clover is often used in connection with Bermuda Grass, in order to have an all-the-year-round pasturage, in many instances the burrs containing the seeds being merely broadcasted over the Bermuda Grass sod after the surface has been thoroughly scarified. It needs to be sown only once, reseeding itself each summer, and becoming more firmly established every season. The seed may be bought both cleaned and in the burr, but Prof. Massey advises that it be always sown in the burr. Weight, per bushel, cleaned, sixty pounds; in the burr, fourteen pounds. For an acre, ten to fifteen pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.



Crimson Clover.

Crimson or Italian (Trifolium Incarnatum)—This valuable Trefoil, erroneously known in some parts of the South as "German" Clover, has long been a standard crop in Italy and Southern France, being the main reliance for green feed, while also very valuable when cured. In recent years Southern farmers have begun to really appreciate it, and it is destined to play an important part in the renovation of the lands now lying waste on every hand. It grows from a foot and a half to three feet high and has dark red blossoms, which, unlike those of other clovers, are long and cone-shaped. The stem is much smaller than that of Red Clover, and when grown for hay is apt to fall over unless partially supported by oats or some other stronger plant. In Virginia and North Carolina, where it is becoming more and more popular, sowing is begun about the first of August and continued until the last of October. Later than this there is danger that cold weather will come before it has had time to get well rooted. A very common practice is to sow the seeds in the furrows of corn and cotton fields at the time of the last cultivation, an excellent plan, as the seed always makes a much better start when sown in land which has been worked shortly before, and so needs nothing more than the harrow; sown in a freshly plowed field the seeds are apt to get too far below the surface, or else to germinate before the soil settles, in which case the young roots may shrivel before getting a hold. Many failures to secure a stand are due to the latter cause, and even where Crimson Clover is used alone it is always worth while to plow first, allow time for the soil to settle after a rain, and then break the crust with thorough harrowing. The seed should not be covered too deeply, and in dry weather rolling is very advantageous. Once thoroughly set, it is very hardy and grows with such vigor that by early spring it will yield a heavy cutting. Several more crops can be made the same season, but, as the plant is an annual, resowings every year are neeessary. For winter pasture nothing could be better than a mixture of Rye and Crimson Clover, it being much better for the purpose than the ordinary Red Clover. In Northern States, Crimson Clover is sown in the spring, but in this latitude it is advisable to depend altogether upon fall sowing. Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, fifteen to twenty pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Crimson White Blooming—Later than the regular Crimson Clover, with white bloom. More desirable for hay or forage. Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre fifteen to twenty pounds. Price variable.

Japan (Lespedeza Striata)—Not really a clover, but commonly known only by that name. It is a perennial, growing about twelve inches high and thriving in any soil of the South. Greatly exaggerated statements have been made as to its qualities, the most valuable of which is its ability to live through the driest seasons in soils which would support nothing else. Hillsides subject to washing may often be sown to advantage with the Lespedeza, as its roots have a most tenacious hold, but we do not recommend it for land that will produce any other crop. The hay is of very indifferent quality, but if pasturage is scarce stock will eat it readily when green. A few seeds scattered over an acre will soon cover the ground, as it spreads rapidly, often becoming a nuisance to the man who sows it and to his neighbors. For an acre, five to ten pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Mammoth Red (Trifolium Pratense Perenne)—Known also as Pea Vine or Sapling Clover, and in England as Cow Grass. It is a vigorous perennial plant, making a growth of from four to six feet. The stalk is so coarse that when cured stock usually rejeet all except the leaves, and it is rarely sown in mixture with grasses. On account of its ability to "catch' on a poorer soil than is usually required for ordinary clover, it is adapted to reclaiming land which has become exhausted, but for this purpose Crimson Clover will usually give still better results. Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, fifteen pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Medium Red (Trifolium Pratense)—The common clover which is indispensable on every well-managed farm. Apart from its great value as a forage plant, it is one of the cheapest and most effective mediums of restoring fertility to worn-out lands, as it has, in common with all other clovers, the faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air. Through the enormous development of roots, it greatly loosens and ventilates the earth, bringing up rich mineral constituents from the subsoil and leaving them available for subsequent crops. The turning under of the entire plant with its foliage is, of course, still more beneficial, on account of the humus obtained. Clover may be sown on any good land, but heavy loams and clay soils are best adapted to it, and there is no danger of any land becoming "clover sick" if a rotation of crops is pursued. The finest permanent pastures are made by using it in connection with Orchard Grass, Oat Grass or the Fescues, a favorite mixture in the Southern States being fourteen pounds of Orchard Grass with eight pounds of Clover. It produces excellent hay when alone or with grasses, but is cured more easily and with less risk of spoiling if in mixture. The cereals also, such as oats, wheat or rye, are sometimes seeded down with clover, but not always with desirable results. Sowings made in the fall, from the 10th of September to the 20th of October, will generally be well set before winter, and if conditions are favorable, in condition to use in early summer. Avoid cutting or pasturing too closely in either late summer or late autumn, as more or less foliage is needed for protection during the summer and winter. If the soil has a tendency to "throw out" crops in freezing weather, sowings in the spring will usually be safest, although there is then more danger of trouble with weeds. The ground should be put in excellent condition and the seed covered with a light harrow. Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, fifteen pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

Medium Red Clover.

Sweet, White Blooming —See Bokhara.

White Dutch (Trifolium Repens).—Every permanent pasture should, and all natural pastures do, have more or less White Clover. It is adapted to all soils, and, having deeply reaching roots, is able to endure long seasons of drought. A small proportion of it is usually added to mixtures of grasses for lawns, and where expense is a consideration the grasses may be entirely dispensed with. A heavy seeding of White Clover alone will give a close, firm and durable turf, in which the low natural grass will, after a while, make its appearance. Weeds are seldom able to interfere with its growth, and if an occasional cutting or mowing is made, a really handsome sward can be obtained. Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, ten pounds. Price per pound or 100 pounds on application.

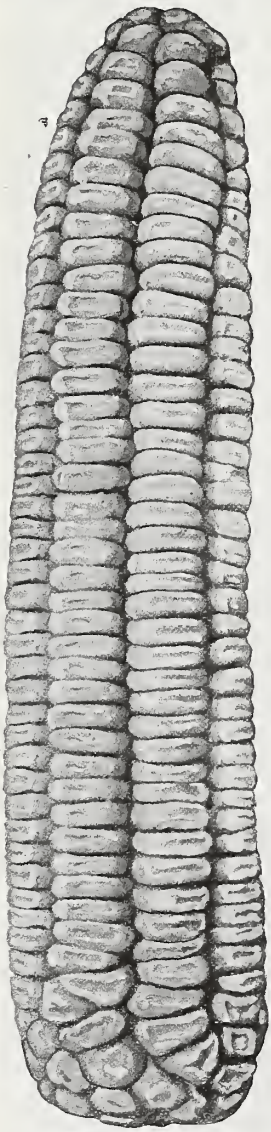
White Clover.

FOR CULTURES
FOR INOCULATING CLOVER SEEDS
SEE INDEX

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

THE BEST FIELD CORNS
Thoroughbred Strains

Prices of all Corns are cash, F. O. B., Norfolk, and subject to change without notice. A pint weighs about three-quarters of a pound; a bushel weighs fifty-six pounds. BE SURE TO ADD POSTAGE TO THE PRICE OF CORN IN SMALL QUANTITIES



Hickory King Corn
(About one-half natural size). A single grain will cover end of cob.

WHITE VARIETIES

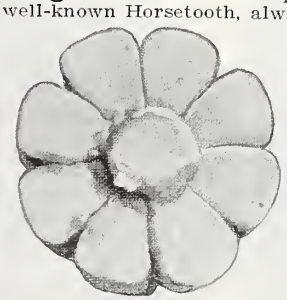
Tait's Thoroughbred Early —We believe this early white corn is of much value to all farmers. It often happens that some disaster to the regular corn crop necessitates replanting with some very early kind, and for such purpose we are sure Tait's Early is far superior to any ever in cultivation, as its fine ears will mature in seventy-five days. For a fuller description see page 34. Lb., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50; 56 lbs (1 bushel), $5.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Market —Our famous early corn, a full description of which will be found in the Vegetable Department. We suggest that those who are unacquainted with it learn what is claimed regarding its qualities, as there is no exaggeration in stating that it has really revolutionized the early corn crop. For fuller description see page 34. Lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $5.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Trucker's Favorite (THOROUGHBRED).—A standard early white variety, useful both green and dry, but less desirable than Tait's Early and Norfolk Market. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

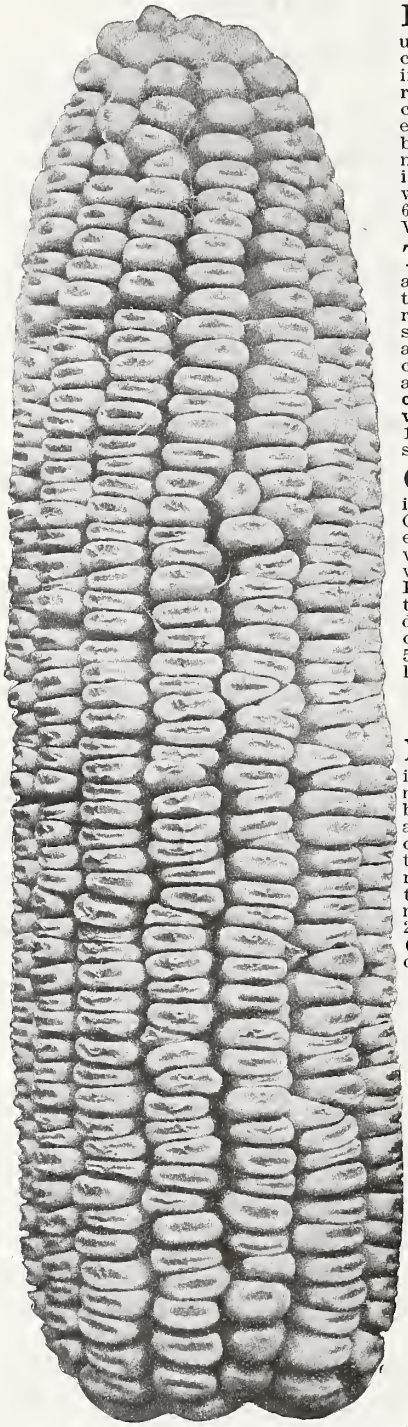
Hickory King (THOROUGHBRED).—This splendid stock of white field corn, which is becoming more popular every season, is a remarkable example of the possibilities of plant breeding, since in a typical ear the end of a broken cob may be entirely hidden by a single kernel, the effect being to most people quite startling. If there is any other corn which could even approximately stand this test of the proportion of grain to cob we have never seen or heard of it, and do not believe any such stock exists. It is of medium earliness, and if the soil be really good, there will be an average of two ears to the stalk. It is a good sort for land which is rather thin, for even on such soils the ears will run from seven to nine inches in length, the explanation lying, of course, in the fact that so little of the plant is sacrificed to the cob. Our Thoroughbred selection of this corn is in no sense identical with the common Hickory King, having a larger ear, a smaller cob and much larger grains. In yield per acre on good soil it, of course, falls far short of many other corns. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities

Virginia Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—This remarkably handsome selection, bred up from the well-known Horsetooth, always finds a more ready sale than any field corn on our list, and never disappoints the farmer who puts it on good soil We know of no corn which can show so handsome a grain, and it is very satisfactory as to productiveness. In earliness it does not compare with the early yellow varieties, but where this is not an important point it may be unreservedly commended as the most perfect white corn in existence. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Virginia Horsetooth (THOROUGHBRED).—There can be no question of the usefulness oftbis famous corn on any land in high cultivation. We do not recommend it for thin soils, but under suitable conditions it will give a splendid yield. The ears, which are often twelve inches long, average fourteen rows, the grain being of extra length. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Palmetto —Identical with the "Horsetooth" and not so good as Virginia Mammoth, described on this page



Thoroughbred Mammoth White Virginia Corn.

Boone County Mammoth (THOROUGHBRED).—All authorities unite in ranking this as one of the best white field corns for general use. It produces handsome ears an inch or more larger than the average good corn, the rows running from eighteen to twenty-four, and the cob is rather large; but the grain is deep, and the ears generally filled quite over the tips. On rich soil, both stalk and foliage make a strong, heavy growth, making it very desirable for ensilage. In earliness it will be found several days ahead of most standard white varieties. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

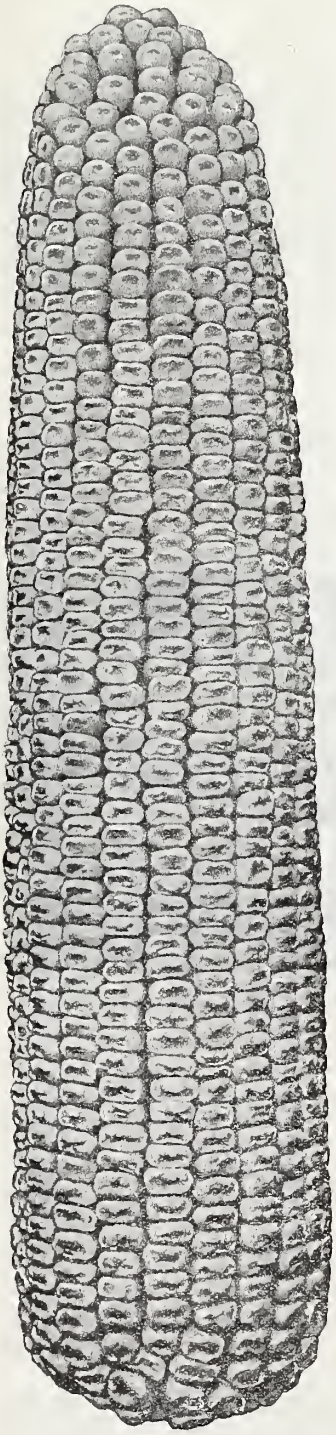
Tait's Thoroughbred Prolific —Now that prolific corns are becoming so popular, we take pleasure in offering this new sort. On land of good fertility it may be relied upon to produce from three to five ears to the stalk, although in our trials we have seen as many as six well-developed ears on a single stalk. The cob and ear are of medium size and will mature in about ninety days. **Every one interested in prolific corn should plant a portion of their crop in this variety.** Lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $5.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Cuban Giant Ensilage (THOROUGHBRED).—Combining the creamy quality of the Tuscarora with the rank growth of the Red Cob Ensilage, this enormous corn is splendid for ensilage purposes. The close-set kernels are pure white, very broad and long and of particularly strong vitality, two ears being frequently found on one stalk. Immense quantities of fodder are produced, and, as this is almost as sweet as that of sugar varieties, dairymen will find it a great milk maker. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.75; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Improved Leaming (THOROUGHBRED). —Many varying types of the Leaming are to be had, so that the name does not really mean a great deal. The selection we offer has been bred to develop depth of grain and length of ear, and, as it can be easily grown in less than 100 days, we commend it particularly to farmers who live in sections where the growing season is short. The cob is red and the grains deep orange in color. Although the stalk is slender and not above medium size, it makes an abundance of excellent fodder. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 6 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Mastodon Dent (THOROUGHBRED).—The Early Mastodon—so named for its immense ears—is a cross between the White Cap and the Early Rose Dent, and the originator, who is one of the most experienced corn growers in the United States, regards it as one of the finest of all yellow corns. Although of such size, it is no less remarkable for its earliness. The cob is large, and in wet seasons sometimes fails to cure perfectly, especially if planted late. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



White Cap Yellow Dent (THOROUGHBRED).—The small, short, stalk and scanty leafing of this corn give little promise of the really handsome car, which appears in due time. It is much liked by those who do not care to use the fodder, being very early as well as productive. The kernels are bright amber yellow at the tip and white on the outer end, making it very distinct in appearance. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 19 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Golden Wedge—The grain of this bright yellow corn approaches the ideal size and proportions more nearly than any other variety we have ever seen, and we find that the same impression has been made upon all the farmers who have seen it on the ear. The grain, being a real wedge—very long and tapering—is packed around the cob in such a way as to secure the maximum amount of grain to the ear, while in weight and attractiveness of color it holds its own with any of the standard field varieties. Lb., 20 cts.; 2 lbs., 35 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Golden Beauty—One of the best-known standard yellow field corns, not particularly early, but producing large ears, with very broad golden grains and cobs of moderate size. Our stock is very carefully selected and perfectly true to type. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Mortgage Lifter (THOROUGHBRED).—One of the leading field corns throughout the South, succeeding in almost all soils. The ear is large, the grain deep and heavy. It ripens about the same time as Early Mastodon, being thus available for planting after the potato crop has been harvested. It is much liked in certain sections of Virginia and North Carolina. Lb., 15 cts.: 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Bloody Butcher (THOROUGHBRED).—The color of this famous corn is an odd mixture of yellow and red, the spattered effect being such as to suggest the rather startling name of "Bloody Butcher." The ear is extraordinarily long and thick, the kernel of good shape and unusual weight, and in every essential respect, including earliness, it ranks very high indeed. It has done well in Virginia, and we anticipate a steady increase in the demand for it. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; bus., $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Surprise (THOROUGHBRED).—A very fine dent corn of the Mortgage Lifter type, but with shorter and broader grains and larger cob. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25.; bus., $4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Golden Wedge Corn.

COTTONS

Price of Cotton is cash, F. O. B., Norfolk, and subject to change without notice.

Planting cotton seeds without the least regard to the parent plant has been only too common throughout the South, but we are glad to note now a much keener interest on the part of planters to avail themselves of every improvement in the quality of staple and productiveness. The various Southern experiment stations deserve much credit for the quality, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of their work in connection with cotton. Many fine selections have been bred in recent years, so that it is now possible to get varieties which will clean up over forty pounds of lint to each 100 pounds of seed cotton, and upwards of 300 bolls will often be found on a single plant. The old three-lock boll has given place to types which produce five locks, and there are several kinds which will average two bolls per joint. Out of the hundred or more less distinct varieties we have endeavored to select those possessing the greatest number of desirable points, and we hope the list will interest many farmers now growing the old and very inferior stocks. If reasonable notice be given us, we will usually be able to supply any other kind desired. The long-stapled cottons are not recommended for sections north of South Carolina. Thirty pounds to bushel.

THOROUGHBRED STRAINS

With Short Staple

CULTURE.—The cultivation of cotton varies considerably, of course, according to the locality and soil, but in general the ground should be prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, with rows forty to fifty inches apart, five feet being given where the land is unusually rich. Seeding is best done with the cotton planter, and the young plants should be thinned to about eighteen or twenty inches in the rows; if the ground is very rich, two plants may be left in a hill, but otherwise only one. Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary to keep the surface free from crust, and planting should never be done until danger of frost is passed. For an acre, one to one and one-half bushels.

Early Prolific (Medium Boll).— This is evidently a selection from the King's, as a large percentage of the flowers bears the well-known red spot of the King's, but it is a full week earlier in maturing. The bolls are also larger, and it is a heavier and surer cropper. Pk., 80 cts.; bus., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Thoroughbred Early Prolific Cotton.

King's (Medium Boll).—This standard variety holds its own against the newer cottons, many of the best of which were bred from it, as evidenced by the King's characteristic red spot in the center of the bloom. It is one of the earliest kinds, maturing in ninety days, and is invaluable for sections where the growing season is short. No cotton is so popular with the large planters of North Carolina, and its use in the extreme South is becoming more extensive now that the boll weevil is such a menace, especially to cottons whose slow maturing gives a long exposure to damage. We are inclined to think, however, that Simpkins' Prolific will before long be recognized as even better than this, since it is still earlier and more productive. Pk., 80 cts.; bus., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Ideal (Medium Boll)—Although several days later than the King's in maturing, this fine Georgia selection has been making wonderful yields every year since its introduction, and competent judges believe it to be the best type of Prolific in cultivation. It is of rank growth and resists drought better than most kinds. Pk., 80 cts.; bus., $3.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Big-Boll Early (Large Boll)—No cotton with large bolls equals this in earliness, and it has been found to resist drought particularly well, owing to the cottons thrive it should have a careful trial. Pk., 80 cts.; bus,, $3.00. Write for special

THOROUGHBRED STRAINS

With Long Staple

Allen's Improved —Next to the famous and absolutely unrivaled Sea Island Cotton, this furnishes the best lint for fine thread, and where long-stapled cottons thrive it should have a careful trial. Pk., 80 cts.; bus., $3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Sea Island —No description is needed of this wonderful cotton, the lint of which will sometimes be two inches in length. It is altogether unique, and cannot be grown to perfection except in its native islands, but more or less is annually produced in Georgia and South Carolina. using island seed. The seed we offer was taken from island cotton, and any grower who wishes to experiment with this variety can find no better stock. Pk. $1.00; bus., $3.75. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

GRAINS

THOROUGHBRED STRAINS

Standard Varieties Useful in the South

PRICES F. O. B. NORFOLK, AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Barley —The great value of Barley for winter pasturage has not been generally recognized as yet, but many Southern dairymen have adopted it as one of their main crops for this purpose, using it also for hay. If the ground is reasonably strong, it may be firmly established before winter, and will bear almost continuous grazing until late spring, the beneficial effect upon milch cows in particular being most noticeable. If intended to be cured for hay, the head should not be allowed to form. Sowings are made both in summer and fall, and sometimes it is broadcasted when corn or cotton crops are "laid by." Forty-eight pounds to the bushel. For an acre, two bushels. Price per bushel on application

BUCKWHEAT

Forty-eight pounds to the bushel. For an acre, one bushel.

Japanese —A distinct variety, earlier and more productive than the Silver Hull. The plant is large and vigorous, and the flour made from it is of the best quality. Like all buckwheats, it will thrive where few other plants will. In excessive hot weather buckwheat is liable to blight, and the seed should not be sown in the latitude of Norfolk before the middle of July. It may be sown either in drills or broadcast. Price per bushel on application.

Silver Hull —Up to the introduction of the Japanese the favorite sort, but now less desirable in every way than that variety. Price per bushel on application.

OATS

Thirty-two pounds to the bushel. For an acre, two bushels.

Burt, or Ninety-Day —Probably the best spring oat for general use in the South, and now very largely grown in Virginia and the Carolinas for both hay and grain. Planted in February, March and April, they can usually be relied upon to mature in time to avoid all injury from heat, and the grain is free from rust. Price per bushel on application.

Fulgham —A splendid variety of the rustproof type. It is earlier than either the Appler or Bancroft and a heavier yielder. One of the best varieties for spring planting. Price per bushel on application.

Red Rust Proof —No description is needed of this standard winter oat, as it is almost universally used throughout the South. Price per bushel on application.

Appler —This is a Southern-grown type of the Red Rust Proof Oat, and is unquestionably one of the most valuable the Southern farmer can grow, especially if a crop of grain is desired. Appler cannot be considered an early sort, and for that reason should be sown in the fall. Price per bushel on application.

Virginia Gray Winter —A general favorite in the South for fall planting, and much used for winter pasturage as well as for the grain. It is a hardy variety of very vigorous growth and stools finely, making a better turf than any other kind. Sown in September or October, they will be well set before cold weather, and may be grazed freely throughout the winter. Spring sowings in March will give very good results, and our customers will find them far more productive than the ordinary spring oat. Price per bushel on application.

RYE

Forty-six pounds to the bushel. For an acre, one and one-half bushels.

Abruzzi —This variety of winter rye has become quite popular. It is ready for grazing about ten days earlier than the old sort, and will produce more grain. Price per bushel on application.

Rosen —A new variety that will produce a strong, vigorous straw, and stools to a remarkable degree. All growers of rye should give it a trial. Price per bushel on application.

Winter —For winter pasturage few crops compare with Winter Rye, its adaptability to almost all soils and situations being enough to make it a universal favorite. Inexpensive, very productive and of remarkable nutritive value, it can be used to advantage on every farm where stock is kept, and we strongly recommend that all unused land be covered with rye during the winter as a protection. It also ranks among the best green manures, and is very largely used for that purpose. Price per bushel on application.

WHEAT

Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, one and one-half bushels.

Leap's Prolific —This Virginia-bred selection of beardless wheat has now established a wide reputation for productiveness and high milling value. We have more demand for it than for all other beardless kinds combined. Price per bushel on application.

Purple Straw —A standard bearded variety, very productive and well used largely in North Carolina. Price per bushel on application.

Fulcaster —This variety is favored by many planters of North and South Carolina. It is a vigorous grower and makes the finest quality of flour. Price per bushel on application.

MILLETS

Golden Millet (Setaria Italica Var).—The principal claims which can be made for Golden Millet are its earliness and the enormous yield of hay. Only sixty or sixty-five days are required to mature the plant, and it is usually in the best condition for cutting within fifty days from the time of sowing. Cutting should be done as soon as it blossoms, while the juices are abundant and before the numerous small bristles of the flowers become firm, as these, when ripe and hard, are injurious to horses, and it is at the time they are maturing that the plant draws most heavily upon the soil. Most farmers who speak disparagingly of millet do so upon the ground that it is exceedingly injurious to all soils, and that the product is almost worthless. If such persons would sow the seed as thickly as is necessary to make the stem and foliage fine, and would cut it at the proper time, they would find reasons for modifying their opinions. Being very tender, the seed should never be sown until the ground becomes thoroughly warm, and it is best not to sow until hot weather, unless an early crop is especially desired; in this latitude it is not safe to sow after the middle of August. A favorite use for it is in following early potatoes. On such land millet gives an enormous yield and leaves the ground in excellent mechanical condition for a succeeding crop. The soil should be warm, light, rich and well pulverized to a good depth. If the ground is very rich, sow the maximum quantity of seed advised, proportionately less, according to the strength of the soil. Never put on poor ground. Cover the seed with a light harrow, and if the weather be dry, firm the surface with a heavy roller. There is no comparison between Southern-grown seed and Western-grown, the former being much more productive and better in quality. We never handle any except Southern seed so long as it is obtainable. For an acre, fifty to seventy-fice pounds. Price per 100 pounds on application.

Hungarian Grass (Setaria Italica).—A variety of millet which in general habit resembles the Golden, but is less vigorous, though earlier and of finer quality. The yield per acre does not compare with that of the Golden, and in dry summers it makes an exceedingly short growth; for this reason few of our farmers here care to grow it, although all recognize its superior fineness. Like the Golden, it is a tender annual, and must not be put in the ground before warm weather, a few cold nights being sufficient to practically ruin the crop. Thick seeding is unnecessary, as the stem has no tendency to coarseness. Sow in the same way as Golden Millet and cut before the seeds are well formed. For an acre, fifty pounds. Price per 100 pounds on application.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet (Penicillaria Spicata).—Although long well known to the farmers of Georgia and Alabama, it is only in the last fifteen years that Cat-Tail Millet has come into general use and popularity; indeed, so ignorant was the general public regarding it that thousands of farmers have been deceived into buying the seed as a high-priced novelty, tons of the seed having been sold by unscrupulous dealers at one dollar per pound. Although rather coarse, it is one of our most valuable forage plants, being enormously productive on rich soil, and there are many farmers who would scarcely know how to do without it now. It grows from eight to ten feet high, and yields several crops each season, a vigorous growth starting immediately after each cutting. When cultivated for fodder, it should be sown in drills about three feet apart and thinned to a foot apart in the row, May and June being the best months for sowing. The plant throws out a great many shoots, and does best if not crowded. It is relished by all kinds of stock, and is extremely nutritious. For an acre, six pounds in drills, twenty-five pounds broadcast. Price per 100 pounds on application.

PEANUTS

Prices of Peanuts are always cash, F. O. B., Norfolk, and subject to change without notice. Our friends will kindly notice that it is impossible for us to guarantee the germination of peanuts, as we do with all vegetable seeds, although we use the utmost care to supply only perfect seed.

CULTURE.—Peanuts will do well on most Southern farms, provided lime is not lacking, but without an abundant supply of lime they cannot be successfully grown, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds being often put upon an acre with good results; soils rich with marl, of course, require no liming. Special peanut manures are prepared by the various fertilizer manufacturers, and a liberal use of these at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre will greatly increase the yield. Planting may be done in the latitudes of Virginia and North Carolina as early as April and as late as the first week of June. If the season is late, avoid planting too soon, as the nuts are apt to rot if lying in cold, wet soil. Fallow the ground, roll it well and make drills two to two and a half feet apart; plant the nuts (removed from the shell)ten to twelve inches apart, with one or two nuts to the hill, covering about one inch with drag or by pressing the soil over them with the foot, unless the regular peanut planter be used. Care must be taken to avoid breaking the skin on the nut, as it is necessary for protection during germination. When the vines are started, thorough cultivation must be begun and continued until the nuts are beginning to form. If the season is dry, an application of plaster is beneficial, as it absorbs moisture from the air and protects the surface from baking. The ends of the vines should be loosened as much as possible at each working, in order to prevent their taking root, the object being to force the plant to make good nuts near the stem, and the branches should be pegged down at each joint. In harvesting the crop the roots are loosened from the soil by a plow-point made for the purpose, the vines pulled up with the nuts attached and left to dry in the field for a day, being then stacked with the nuts downward around a firmly set six-foot post. If thick sticks are placed at the base of the shock to keep the vines from resting on the ground they may be left in that condition as long as desired. While the peanut vine or bush is excellent for feeding, its fertilizing value if left on the ground is such that we recommend leaving all on the land for that purpose. For an acre, two bushels.

DWARF

Mammoth Virginia Bush —This is by far the most profitable of dwarf varieties, as the nuts are almost as showy as those of the Running Jumbo. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Spanish —Land which would not make 10 per cent of a crop of the Jumbo will often produce excellent Spanish nuts, and they require very little cultivation. The rows should not be more than thirty inches apart, and eight inches apart in the row will allow them ample room. Unless the acreage is very large, it is not worth while to shell them before planting, the usual plan being to merely break the little shell in two, each half containing one pea. They are very easily gathered, the nuts clinging firmly to the roots at harvest, and no kind cures so readily. Immense quantities are now grown simply for hogs, hardly any food being more fattening or wholesome. Thirty pounds to the bushel. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Spanish Peanuts.

RUNNING

Running Jumbo —The retail peanut trade—which, after all, absorbs the bulk of the peanuts, strange as it may seem when one considers the quantity annually produced—ranks this immense nut above all others on account of its showy attractiveness, and it is always the least affected by depressed markets, demand invariably exceeding the supply. It is especially adapted to light sandy soils, and under the best cultivation will often produce over 125 bushels per acre. We beg to caution our readers that so-called Jumbos very frequently prove to be only a mixture of large-sized nuts picked out of perhaps a dozen kinds, some dwarf and some running. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

SORGHUM

Prices for Sorghum Seed are cash, F. O. B. Norfolk, and subject to change without notice.

Early Orange —This has been found the best for stock feeding, since it produces the strongest stalks and is less liable to lodge than any of the other saccharine sorghums. It may be planted at any time from the middle of April to the first of August, being of such rapid growth that it is ready for feeding in sixty days. When sown for hay it is well to seed not less than two bushels per acre, in order to secure a fine growth of stalks and the maximum yield with least waste. It is claimed that on good soil there is no trouble in getting upwards of five tons of cured hay per acre. It may be sown broadcast, but will be much more uniform if put in with a wheat drill. Sorghum is very slow in curing, and is left on the ground for a week and a half if the weather be fine, or for twice that length of time if there is much rain. It suffers very little injury from such exposure, and has been known to make good hay after remaining wet for a long time. Opinions vary as to the best time for cutting, but it is best done when there are signs of ripening, as it then cures better than when green. After drying in windrows for two or three days it amy be put in the barn. When grown for summer feeding it should be grown in drills two and a half to three feet apart, with about eight stalks to the foot, or in drills two feet apart, with a dozen or more stalks to each hill. Twelve pounds per acre are sufficient for this method. Five pounds per acre when grown for syrup. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Early Orange Sorghum.

Sugar Drip —This sorghum is said to make a larger yield of syrup than either Amber or Orange, and of a decidedly better quality. Since the making of syrup is not so difficult, this sort should encourage its making not only for the home, but for local markets as well. For forage it is the equal of either of the other varieties, but not quite so early as the Orange. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Early Amber —An early productive variety, which grows from eight to ten feet high, the name being taken from the clear amber color of the syrup,

which is of the best quality. As a forage plant it is very valuable, and affords on rich soil two or three cuttings during the summer. Sow in drills two feet apart and cultivate as corn. For an acre, ten pounds in drills, or five pounds if sown for syrup; two bushels if sown broadcast for hay. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Rural Branching, or Millo Maize —This sorghum, which is non-saccharine, flourishes in the hottest weather, growing in a bush-like form and throwing out suckers from all the lower joints. The foliage procured is of fair quality, and may be cut at any stage for green feed or cured for fodder. Make the drills four feet apart, sow the seed thinly, and cultivate as corn. For an acre, five pounds. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

White Kaffir Corn —This sorghum, which is a native of Southern Africa, is low, perfectly erect, and quite distinct from the other non-saccharine varieties, branching from the top joints instead of stooling from the roots. It may be cured, the stalk as well as blades, into excellent fodder, but if wanted for this purpose should be cut as soon as the first seed-heads come into bloom; if sown as soon as the ground is warm a second crop may be made afterwards. It is available for green feed from early in the season to winter, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, its nutritive value ranking very high indeed. The grain is produced on heads about one foot long, and may be fed to poultry or ground into a flour very useful for stock feed. Sow in rows three feet apart and cultivate as corn, or broadcast for forage, either alone or with cowpeas. For an acre, five pounds in drills, or fifty pounds broadcast. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application

TOBACCO

CULTURE.—One ounce of tobacco should produce at least 10,000 plants if sown properly. It is advisable to sow as early as possible, the usual custom being to make a large fire over the place intended for the seed-bed, in order to destroy weed seeds. The ground is put in the finest possible condition, the seed sown broadcast on the surface and pressed down firmly with a plank or the back of a spade, after which the bed must be protected by cottons or covering. When the seedlings get five or six inches high, they are transplanted in rows four feet apart, with three feet between the plants. Cultivate thoroughly.

Sterling —The earliest bright yellow tobacco, and one of the best in quality. Splendid for wrappers; does best in stiff soil. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Improved Yellow Oronoko —A variety of much merit, developed by careful selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, used for high-grade filler. Its growth is large, but erect, and its leaves, while large, are of the finest texture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Warne —A splendid variety for bright yellow wrappers. Grows to a large size, and holds itself up well. The leaf is of good size and very fine-grained. It is tough, silky and is one of the best varieties when properly grown, and is a very popular sort. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch —In this variety we have an ideal tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina, and a portion of Georgia. It is adapted to sandy soils, grows unusually large, producing a large, broad leaf of No. 1 quality, cures well, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

White Burley —A large, broad leaf, light-colored tobacco with thick, porous leaves; raised very extensively in Kentucky, and is becoming a prime favorite in Virginia on account of its porous quality ;is especially recommended for fillers; best suited to limestone soil. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Connecticut Seed Leaf —One of the hardiest varieties of tobacco and excellent for cigar wrappers. It is best for sections where the tenderer and finer kinds do not succeed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

BIRD SEED, ETC.

All prices are subject to change without notice. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Canary, for Canary Birds	25 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Hemp, for Birds, Parrots, Pigeons and Chickens	25 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Kaffir Corn, for Pigeons and Chickens	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Lettuce, for Birds	30 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Maw (Blue Poppy), for Birds	40 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Millet, Golden, for Birds, Pigeons and Chickens	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Mixed Seed, for Canary Birds	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Rape, German, for Birds	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Sorghum, Mixed, for Pigeons and Chickens	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Sunflower, for Parrots, Pigeons and Chickens	25 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Cuttle Fish Bone, for Birds	75 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.

We would call to the especial attention of bird fanciers that all the Bird Seeds offered by us are recleaned, of the highest quality and of new crop. This should be borne in mind when comparing prices on small or large quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

Prices of all these Seeds are cash, "F. O. B. Norfolk," and subject to change without notice.

Beans, Soja or Soy (Soja Hispida)—Tests of the nutritive value of Soja Beans demonstrate that they are decidedly superior to cowpeas for feeding purposes, and we do not wonder that the demand each year is increasing enormously. It is now recognized as one of the most important forage crops for the South, as well as a nitrogen gatherer of the greatest value. The plant thrives in hot, dry weather, and does equally well on heavy and light soils, leaving the ground in a condition of extraordinary cleanliness; few crops are so good for smothering filth of any kind, and almost any weed can be entirely eradicated by two or three successive years of Soja Beans sowed thickly. Growing erect, with a stout stalk, they are very easily harvested, but if desired the vines may be left standing and stock turned into the field to feed upon them. Two or three crops of Soja Beans turned under will literally transform poor land, and it is the greatest of pities more are not so used throughout the South. The best time for planting is about the month of May, when corn would be put in, but immense quantities are planted as late as July. We strongly recommend all farmers to sow them in the cornfields at the time of the final cultivation. One and a half bushels are not too much per acre when the crop is to be cut for hay or forage, or for soiling, as it is a great advantage to have the stalk and branches fine. Many farmers now sow Soja Beans and Cowpeas together, using about three pecks of each per acre, and the combination is regarded as very successful, since the cowpeas are thus supported and harvesting facilitated. Eight to ten quarts are put to the acre in drills three and a half feet apart when a crop of matured beans is wanted.

Mammoth Yellow —The most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturing than some of the other varieties, but produces large quantities of both forage and seed. It is also used as food. Write for prices.

Wilson —A black-seeded variety, and is one of the earliest of the Soja Beans and very prolific. We consider it the best bean to plant for hay, as it has a small stem, which enables it to cure easily. The best variety for sowing in the North. Price per bushel on application.

Beans, Velvet (Dolichos Multiflorus)—Among the newer forage plants this stands very high, as it is probably the most productive of its class and the best adapted to really poor soils. The growth is little less than marvelous, the vines attaining a length of ten or more yards, while the pods are borne in enormous clusters. All the experiment stations unite in declaring its nutritive value to be remarkable. For an acre, three pecks.. Write for prices.

100 Day —A very early variety that has a strong vine, producing purple flowers in clusters. The pods are about three inches long, containing speckled beans that are nearly round. Write for prices.

Yokohama —A newer sort, said to be as early and more prolific than the 100 Day. The flowers are purple, and the pods are three times as large as the 100 Day. The beans are nearly flat and of a mottled gray color. Write for prices.

Beans, White or Navy —If saved bright, these are usually a most profitable crop, and there is no reason why more should not be grown in the South. Being perfectly dwarf and very prolific, an enormous quantity can be produced on an acre, and there is little cost of cultivation. As the weevil is likely to attack beans harvested during warm weather, it is best not to plant before the last of June. The ground should be well prepared by plowing and harrowing and drills made about two and a half feet apart, the beans either drilled or dropped by hand, being covered a little less than two inches. Deep cultivation is undesirable, and it is only necessary to keep the surface well loosened. When the majority of the pods have turned yellow the plants should be pulled up by the roots and, after being left for a day or two to dry, spread in the barn until thoroughly cured. After threshing, fan and hand-pick if possible, as a fine sample will sell much more readily and at a far better price. In Carolina they are often very profitably used for replanting missing hills in the cotton fields. For an acre, three pecks. Lb., 30 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Beets, Stock or Mangels —See Index.

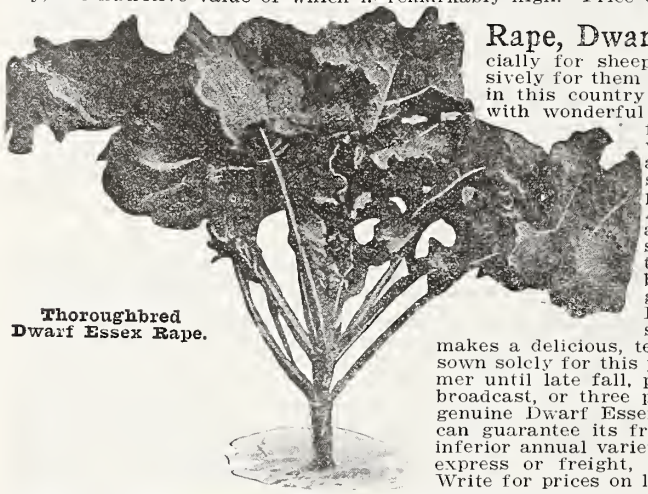
Broom Corn (Improved Evergreen)—This variety grows about eight feet high, has a permanent green color, and is practically free from crooked, irregular brush. It succeeds best on strong, deep soil with good drainage, and as cold is very injurious, sowings must not be made until the ground is warm. To keep the brush in good shape it is necessary to bend the head down about the time the seeds mature. Drill in rows three feet apart and cultivate as ordinary corn. For an acre, five pounds. Lb., 30 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Chufas, Spanish —A special nut grass largely grown in some seetions for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding. Chufas do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill fifteen to twenty inches apart; cover about two inches, keep clean and stir the soil occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be transplanted. Level culture is the best. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Flax (Linum Usitatissimum)—Flax is very sensitive to cold and should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. When sown for the fiber two bushels are usually sown to an acre. Write for prices.

Hemp (Cannabis Sativa)—Grown for its fiber, from which many commodities are manufactured. For an acre broadcast one and a half bushels. Lb., 20 cts. Per 100 pounds on application.

Peas, Canada Field —These are very valuable for stock feeding, and are being more largely used each season. They are put at the rate of two bushels to the acre broadcast, being usually sown with oats, a combination which is extremely satisfactory. A bushel and a half of each to the acre is sufficient, the peas, of course, being plowed in to the usual depth and the oats put in afterwards with a harrow. Sowings may be made as early as February in ordinary years, and it is usually safe to put them in at any time up to the middle of March. They make a quick growth and produce an immense amount of the best forage at a time when feed is apt to be particularly scarce. When grown with oats they are very easily cured, and all kinds of stock are fond of the hay, the nutritive value of which is remarkably high. Price on application.



Thoroughbred Dwarf Essex Rape.

Rape, Dwarf Essex —An excellent forage plant, especially for sheep and hogs, and grown extensively for them in Europe, though little known in this country until recent years. It grows with wonderful rapidity, being usually ready for pasturage six or eight weeks after sowing, and an acre is said to support a dozen sheep for more than a month, poultry also revelling in it. Almost any soil will grow it, and the yield per acre is simply enormous, more than twenty tons per acre having been often produced on good ground. Stock feeding upon Rape should be supplied with salt freely. When young it makes a delicious, tender, sweet salad, being often sown solely for this purpose. Sow from early summer until late fall, putting six pounds to the acre broadcast, or three pounds in drills. We offer the genuine Dwarf Essex, importing it ourselves, and can guarantee its freedom from mixture with the inferior annual variety. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lbs., $1.50; 25 lbs., $3.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian (Helianthus Annuus)—This enormous variety is a great improvement on the native sunflower, being much more vigorous and productive. It is adapted to almost any soil and situations, and there are few farms that could not spare some field for it which would otherwise lie unused. The flower heads frequently measure a foot and a half across, and are packed at maturity with large plump seeds, marked with black and white. In some countries immense acreages are grown simply for oil, which may be extracted from the seed, 100 bushels of which can be easily produced on an acre of rich ground, but the principal use made of them here is in poultry feeding. Poultry are extremely fond of the seed, and when thus fed fatten more rapidly, perhaps, than on any other food. In addition to the value of the seed, the leaves are used for forage and the stalks for fuel. Plant in drills three or four feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills, and cultivate the same as corn. When the seeds are hard, cut off the heads and pile them loosely in a well-ventilated place to cure; they may then be easily threshed out and cleaned. For an acre, six pounds. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Sudan Grass —Introduced from Africa a few years ago, this species of sorghum has become quite popular in the Southwest, where conditions are unfavorable for growing other grasses successfully. The plant closely resembles Johnson Grass, except that it does not have the rootstalks by which that grass spreads from year to year, and being an annual, could never become the pest that Johnson Grass is. It grows from four to seven feet high, stools remarkably, and can be cut at least three times during a season. It is finer in growth than sorghum, and will produce more and better hay than millet. Being a warm-weather plant, in the latitude of Norfolk in drills it should not be sown before May, or later than July. It is easily mowed, and cures readily. When sowed in drills eighteen inches apart four to six pounds are required to an acre, or about twenty-five when sown broadcast. As it is extremely difficult to tell the seed from that of Johnson Grass, only seed that has been tested for purity and germination should be sown. The seed offered by us has been thus tested. Lb., 30 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Stock Beets See Index.

Teosinte (Reana Luxurians).—A Central American fodder plant which is becoming more popular each year. It bears, in general appearance, considerable resemblance to Indian corn, but the leaves are longer and broader, while the stalk contains a sweet sap. The growth is exceedingly rapid, and it will often attain a height of twelve or more feet, an amazing number of shoots being produced by each plant, the stalks thickly set with succulent and nutritious foliage. Like most other plants of its kind, Teosinte is very sensitive to cold, and should, therefore, be grown only in warm climates, and sowing deferred until danger of frost is past. In favorable seasons several cuttings may usually be made. Make the rows three feet apart, dropping two or three seeds every twelve inches. We feel sure that all who need crops of this sort will be pleased with Teosinte, having never yet received an unfavorable report regarding it. For an acre, four pounds. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Vetch, Sand, Hairy, or Winter (Vicia Villosa).—After the most thorough tests the best informed farmers now consider this one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, of forage plants within the reach of Southern farmers. Good authorities claim that it will yield from six to ten tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value has been determined to be much greater than clover. It makes good and easily cured hay, and is perfectly hardy, thriving on poor, arid, sandy soil, while on rich soil it makes a growth of five or more feet. Any kind of grain may be sown with it, to support the vines, but rye or oats will be found most satisfactory, and we think particularly good results will be obtained from fifty pounds of Vetch with one and a half bushels of Virginia Gray Oats, sown in September or early October. It is available for use a remarkably long time, as it is green through the winter and remains in condition until the middle of July, all stock eating it with the greatest relish. If desired, it may be cut very early in the spring and the ground thus released for early plantings of other crops. For an acre, sixty to seventy-five pounds. Price on application.

SEED INOCULANTS

Inoculate Your Alfalfa, Clover, Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Vetches and All Other Legume Crops.

ALL the clovers, cowpeas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa, and many other leguminous plants, have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if there are present what are called the nitrogen-gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plants to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less a failure. Plenty of bacteria on the roots means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly-looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or where these crops have not been grown, the bacteria must be supplied before success can come.

These bacteria are now obtainable in commercial form and are very easily handled by any one following the simple directions found on the containers, and it's the easiest, quickest, cheapest way to improve your soil.

Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 15 cents per pound, and practically all of our soils are short of nitrogen.

To make better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Inoculation will help do both. Remember, however, that these bacteria only act directly on what are known as leguminous crops and include all those mentioned above. On these the bacteria can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants.

MULFORD

Mulford Cultures —These preparations of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are put out by the H. K. Mulford Company, a concern with a world-wide reputation for good preparations.

Price, per one-acre bottle, $1.50; 5-acre bottle, $5.00; Garden or ¼-acre size for any of the above named crops, 50 cts., postpaid.

FARMOGERM

Farm-O-Germ —This was the first successful preparation of nitrogen-gathering bacteria ever put out, and we have sold it to our customers for several years with entire satisfaction. Farm-O-Germ is prepared by the Earp-Thomas Co. of New Jersey, who are exclusive in their preparation of these bacteria.

Price, per one-acre bottle, $1.65; 5-acre bottle, $6.50. Garden size, 50 cts., postpaid.

ALPHANO, The All-in-One Inoculator

For years it has been generally thought that each one of the legume nitrogen-nob-producing plants required its own variety of bacteria to gather the nitrogen. But recently one of the leading bacteriologists discovered that Alphano Humus could be inoculated with all the essential bacteria, and it is claimed that this combination will inoculate any or all of the legumes.

This discovery, if practical, will not only reduce the labor and cost, but increase the surety of results. It is manufactured by the Alphano Humus Company, who guarantee that it will accomplish these results and retain its vitality for two years. Price, one-acre can, $1.10, postpaid.

Note.—When ordering Mulford's or Farmogerm Cultures, please state kind of crop on which they are to be used.

GARDENERS in the Southern States who have been successful with vegetables, roses, shrubs or bulbous plants, often make a serious mistake when they begin the cultivation of flowers from seed. Instead of ascertaining the kinds best suited to our hot climates they are apt to make a selection at random from some comprehensive list which describes the flowers as they are in their perfection. Meeting with failure for this reason, they become discouraged, and perhaps abandon what might have become one of the most intense of their pleasures. In the arrangement of this list it has not been our endeavor to secure variety at the expense of discrimination, but it will be found to contain most of those which are of real value in the South.

Annuals are raised exclusively from seed. They bloom and die the same year.

Biennials live two years, flowering usually in the second. Many kinds, if sown in the fall, will bloom the following spring.

Perennials are herbaceous plants, lasting three or more years, with the same blooming habits as the biennials. Perennials marked "tender" should be taken from the ground before freezing weather, stored away from frost, and reset in the ground as soon as danger from cold is past.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED

SOWINGS IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Hardy.—The varieties designated as Hardy may be sown as early as the 10th of March, unless the season is backward.

Half-Hardy.—Those which are Half-Hardy should not be risked until the ground becomes warm under the surface; about the middle of April in ordinary years.

Tender.—A few are marked Tender, and they may be sown during May.

In sowing flower seed a very common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. The seeds are, as a rule, extremely small, many almost as fine as dust, and a safe rule is to cover them their respective thickness. This is best done by simply pressing them into the soil, which must be finely pulverized, with the palm of the hand or a board.

Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root, and such may be covered from one-quarter to one-half inch, according to their size.

Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds, and a piece of bagging laid on the bed will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating. As a general rule, it is unwise to water the earth in which seeds have been sown until the plants appear. If, however, the earth is watered it should be done with a very fine hose that will make a mist.

Hardy annuals may be sown where they are to bloom, but, unless otherwise cautioned, it is always preferable to transplant.

The height which each variety may be expected to attain is included in the description as a guide to the most effective arrangement when different kinds are placed in the same bed or border. The taller flowers should be placed in the rear to avoid the choking of the smaller and less vigorous kinds.

INDOOR SOWINGS.

For those who have neither greenhouse nor conservatory, and desire early flowers, we advise shallow boxes filled with rich, loamy soil, and placed in a warm window as the best method of starting flower seeds. The boxes should be covered with panes of glass until the seeds have germinated, to prevent evaporation. As the plants grow, give plenty of air and sunlight and avoid excessive watering. When large enough to handle, transplant into new boxes or pots, so as to have strong plants ready to go in the garden when danger from frost is past.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA

A charming trailing plant with sweet-scented lilac flowers formed in a head like that of the Verbena. It remains in bloom for a long time, and is very useful for hanging baskets, or for any particularly dry situation. The husk should always be removed from the seed before sowing in order to facilitate germination. Half-hardy annual. 5 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

ACROCLINIUM

One of the most beautiful of the Everlastings, robust in habit, and adapted to almost any good soil. They are very desirable for winter bouquets, and when grown for this purpose should be cut as they begin to expand, being allowed to dry in the shade. The flowers are shaped much like field daisies, and are either white or a lovely rose-color. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM

(Foss Flower.)

The wild Ageratum is familiar to every one who notices the plants along our Southern roadsides, its tiny blue tufted flowers being often so massed as to show many square yards of solid color. The cultivated varieties are splendid for large clumps, and are adapted to almost any situation. The Dwarf Imperial which we offer blooms more freely than any other Ageratum, and is one of the plants available for bouquets both winter and summer. Half-hardy annual. 8 to 12 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.

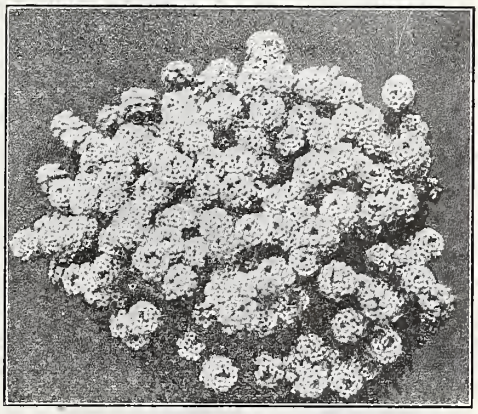
(Rose of Heaven.)

Although a perennial, the Agrostemma blooms the first season, and is fine for cutting, as the flowers are produced on long, slender stems. Being not unlike some of the single Dianthus, it is often called the Mullein Pink. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

ALYSSUM

A hardy annual which begins to flower when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders or for rock work in the summer. Sweet Alyssum may also be used effectively in window boxes for winter blooming. Height 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Little Gem.—This is the prettiest variety, being so dwarf and full of bloom that it has been aptly named "The Carpet of Snow." 4 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.



Sweet Alyssum

AMARANTHUS.

Caudatus.—Graceful plants, which are very ornamental in the border, and are highly valued by landscape gardeners for use in little nooks, etc. The bloom being a long raceme, drooping and blood-red in color, lends itself effectually to grouping with cut flowers. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Globe. — A familiar old Amaranthus much admired for its stiffly decorative effect in the garden, and also useful when dried. The heads will retain their beauty of color for years, if gathered before the bloom is too far advanced, and dried carefully in a dark closet. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and exhibit a wide range of brilliant colors. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Salicifolius.—A fine foliage plant which grows in pyramidal form and is most suggestive of a fountain of colored water. The leaves when fully grown are about a foot in length and one-quarter inch wide, beautifully undulated, their color changing as the plant matures from green to orange red. It is a half-hardy annual, attaining a height of four feet when planted in rich soil. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Tricolor.—The "Joseph's Coat" is one of the most valuable of the Amaranthus family, the showy reds, yellows, and greens of the leaves being very effective wherever color is desired. It is of trim, upright growth, and looks well when planted singly. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

This useful border plant, which is an old favorite, has been greatly improved in late years, and is now one of the most effective of flowers, either singly or in clumps, the colors being remarkably fine; it is also excellent for cutting, few flowers being more decorative

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon.

than these picturesque spikes. If the seed is sown early, Snapdragons, though perennial, will bloom the first season. The seed we offer is the finest French stock, and we are sure that those who are not familiar with the improved Snapdragon will be delighted with it. Half-hardy. 2 feet.

Giant Pink.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	$1.00
Giant Red.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00
Giant White—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00
Giant Mixed.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00

Giant Variegated.—These are particularly pretty, the large blossoms being brilliantly striped and blotched. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.

The appearance of this remarkable new annual is well suggested by the name which has been given it—the Blue-Eyed African Daisy—and it is likely to become one of the greatest favorites everywhere, its luxuriant growth being an especial recommendation to those gardeners who are not usually successful with flowers. It grows very rapidly, making a handsome bush about three feet high, the foliage somewhat suggestive of the "Dusty Miller." The flowers—often three inches across—are pure white, with a bright blue center, surrounded by pale gold, the under side of the petals being pale lilac. No one with flower borders should overlook such an acquisition. Hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

ASTERS.

In the South the aster sometimes fails to reach the perfection developd in cooler climates, but this does not prevent its being among the very choicest of our summer flowers. In beauty of form and color they have few rivals, and their usefulness as cut flowers makes them very useful for market as well as for the home garden. Many small gardeners earn from a thrifty bed of asters far more than could have been realized from the same space in vegetables and with perhaps less trouble and expense. If planted in a place not too hot they require little care, the black aster beetle being the worst enemy, and these are so easily seen that it is an easy matter to pick them off before damage is done. A mulch around the roots will be found very beneficial during hot weather, and water should be given freely when needed. We offer a carefully selected list of the handsomest ones and suggest the use of both early and late kinds in order to lengthen the season. Half-hardy annual. 1 to 2 feet.

Comet.—This distinct class of branching Aster is of vigorous growth, and has flowers very much like some of the feathery Japanese chrysanthemums. All the outer petals curve outward irregularly, giving a curious but remarkably artistic effect.

Blue.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	$2.00
Pink.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.00
Red.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.00
White.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.00
Mixed.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.00

Crego Aster.—The twisted and curled petals of this variety give the flower the appearance of a huge flat chrysanthemum. The flowers are the largest of any Aster we know of; often measure 5 inches in diameter. The strong erect stems average 15 to 20 inches in length. Though the flowers are large they are produced in abundance.

Crimson.—	Pkt., 15 cts.; oz.	$2.50
Rose.—	Pkt., 15 cts.; oz.	2.50
White.—	Pkt., 15 cts.; oz.	2.50
Mixed.—	Pkt., 15 cts.; oz.	2.50

Quilled.—The old and familiar double Aster, with quilled petals, very reliable, but less beautiful than some of the newer kinds. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Globe Paeony Flowered.—Very similar to fine Paeonies, and of lovely colors. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

Ostrich Feather.—A unique race characterized by petals of such delicacy and exquisite form that the flower suggests at once the name which has been given it. No description can really convey any adequate idea of their charm and decorative value. The stems are long and, under good cultivation, the flowers will measure as much as four inches in diameter.

Crego Aster

Crimson.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	$1.50
Blue.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.50
Rose.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.50
Violet.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.50
White.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.50
Mixed.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.50

Pyramidal Bouquet.—An excellent variety for bedding. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

Pyramidal Paeony Flowered.—These have incurved petals, and are fine for cutting. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

Queen of the Market.—Especially valuable for early use, as it is ready for cutting a fortnight before most Asters. Being one of the branching asters with long stems, it is valuable for bouquets.

Blue.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	$1.00
Rose.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00
White.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00
Mixed.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00

Truffaut's Perfection.—One of the finest of all types. The flowers are very double, beautifully formed and the long curved petals are of extraordinary size. Mixed.

Blue.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	$1.00
Rose.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00
White.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00
Mixed.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	1.00

Victoria.—A superb Aster growing in a compact pyramid and producing from one to two dozen large flowers with flexible petals. A single blossom will often measure full four inches across, and the colors range from the most delicate shades to deep purple and scarlet. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

White Rose Flowered.—We commend this particularly for late use, as it comes into bloom about the time most Asters are past their best. The flowers are large and not unlike pure white chrysanthemums. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

BACHELOR BUTTON.

(See Matricaria.)

BALLOON VINE.

A rapidly-growing climber of attractive foliage, and remarkable for the inflated membranous capsule from which the name Balloon Vine is derived. This peculiarity also suggests its other name of "Love-in-a-Puff." The flower is white and inconspicuous. Half-hardy annual. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

BALSAM.

Like many others of the old garden favorites the "Lady Slipper" or "Touch-me-not" has been improved almost out of resemblance to the original type. While of little value for bouquets, it is certainly a magnificent out-door plant, with its gorgeous masses of beautiful and brilliantly colored flowers. No flower is more easily cultivated, and it succeeds in almost any good soil. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered.—A beautiful variety of perfect form and hardly to be distinguished from the Camellia. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Double.—A very small percentage of single flowers usually will be found. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

BALSAM APPLE.

There is little difference between this and the Balsam Pear, except in the shape of the fruit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

BALSAM PEAR.

This vigorous climber has handsome leaves which give quick and dense shade for verandas, etc., and bears a small yellowish white flower. The orange-colored fruit, which is covered with warty protuberances, bursts open when ripe and turns back, showing bright red seeds. It is a really handsome vine and very interesting to those familiar with it. Preserved in spirits, the ripe fruit is highly valued by old-fashioned people for its supposed value in healing cuts and bruises. Half-hardy annual. 12 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50.

BROWALLIA.

A very desirable plant which produces pretty, delicate flowers in great profusion during summer and autumn. It is excellent for edging or baskets, and may be potted for winter blooming. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Blue and white mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

CALENDULA.

Whenever a showy mass of color is wanted without much trouble or expense, the Calendula will be found most serviceable. It flourishes under almost all conditions, and is in constant bloom until checked by very low temperatures; in this climate, it will often bloom more or less throughout the winter, without the least protection. If potted, or set in window boxes they will brighten a room for the whole winter. The Striped Meteor, which we offer, has large double, yellow flowers, each petal striped with orange. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

CALLIOPSIS.

(See Coreopsis.)

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA.

An excellent bedding plant, which produces flowers of a purplish crimson color. Blooming commences when the plant is very small, and it continues late in the fall. Hardy annuals. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Rocket Candytuft

CANDYTUFT.

For solid beds, edging or rockeries Candytuft is invaluable, and we receive practically no orders for flower seed from which it is omitted. The blossoms of most kinds being rather inconspicuous except when massed, the best effects are obtained by sowing thickly, but the Empress makes fine individual plants, is ideal for window boxes, and indispensible for mixed bouquets. The seeds should be sown where the plants are to remain, and by sowing in the fall, flowers may be had in profusion very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 6 inches to 1 foot.

Empress.—A greatly improved Rocket Candytuft which is superior to all others for cutting, as it bears large, pyramidal trusses of pure white florets. The plant is of strong upright growth and, branching freely, produces an astonishing amount of bloom. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Little Prince.—Extremely dwarf, but with large heads of purest white. It is particularly recommended for pots and borders. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Rocket.—(See Empress, described above.)

White.—The standard old White Candytuft. It is much less handsome than the Empress, but is still largely used because it thrives almost anywhere without special attention, and is for the whole season one mass of snowy white. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75cts.

Dwarf Hybrid.—Persons who are familiar with only the white varieties of Candytuft will be surprised by the beauty of these gay hybrids. The colors are exceedingly pretty, and they look well either in borders or beds, being particularly adapted to boxes on account of the long blooming period. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT.

Hardy, evergreen plants, making a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders, etc., with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors in spring or fall in any sunny place.

Sempervirens.—White flowers remain fresh for a long while. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $1.00.

CARDINAL CLIMBER.

We consider this one of the most beautiful and brilliant of annual vines. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 20 feet or more, with beautiful, fern-like, laciniated foliage, literally covered with a blaze of circular fiery cardinal-red flowers from mid-summer till frost. The flowers are about one inch in diameter, and are borne in clusters of five or more blossoms each. Like other Ipomoeas, it delights in a warm, sunny situation and a good soil. The seed may be started indoors in March in a temperature of not less than seventy degrees, and the plants set out when the weather gets warm, but it is just as well to wait until the weather gets warm and settled and then sow out of doors. In either case germination will be hastened and also made more certain by filing or cutting a small notch in each seed. They are likely to germinate poorly unless this precaution is taken. Sown in cold, wet ground the seed is liable to rot. Hardy annual. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $2.50.

Cardinal Climber

CANNA.

No description is needed of these splendid plants, as they are perhaps as generally used now as any other flower. The seeds, from which the name of "Indian Shot" is derived, are so extremely hard that before planting they should be soaked for at least twelve hours in warm water. If it is desired to keep the roots over winter, take them up before frost and store in a warm place, or cover the ground with a thick coating of manure. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 6 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

CANNA ROOTS.

For descriptive list, see Index under Summer Fowering Bulbs.)

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Attractive and showy biennials, which succeed best in rich, well-drained soil. The bell-shaped flowers are of beautiful colors and are produced in amazing profusion, a thrifty plant being literally hidden under the blooms. As the plants grow to a considerable size, branching widely, care should be taken in setting them out to allow not less than two feet each way. Small stakes are frequently necessary for support.

Calacanthema.—This is less generally known than the old variety, but in a short time it must necessarily become the favorite. It is a profuse bloomer, and has a singular calyx which extending around the bell, reminds one of a deep saucer holding a cup of the same color. Whether in the garden or potted for the house, it is a strikingly handsome plant. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50.

Single.—The familiar old Canterbury Bell; universally beloved as one of the prettiest of old-fashioned flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Chabaud's Everblooming Carnation

CARNATION.

In the splendid strains of carnation we offer all imported from the best French specialists—a remarkably large percentage of the flowers will be perfectly double, all being more or less double. Gardeners who have been buying plants will find it decidedly to their advantage to sow seeds instead, especially now that we have such fine kinds blooming the first year from seed; these, although so much earlier than the old race of carnation, bear comparison with the best of them as to beauty, fragrance and productiveness. In the Southern States Carnations rarely require any protection whatever, although it is generally worth while to throw around them a little loose litter in midwinter. Hardy annual. 1½ feet.

Chabaud's Everblooming.—A veritable triumph of plant-breeding, which puts within the reach of everybody Carnations of high grade. Although of superb size and finest colors, they flower freely the first year and, if the soil is what it should be, will continue to bear indefinitely. The colors include many splendid shades of yellow. Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $3.00.

Dwarf Vienna.—The earliest of all and very pretty in beds, but less valuable than Chabaud's Everblooming for cutting, the stems being shorter. Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $2.00.

Fancy Picotee.—The flowers of the Picotee are daintily edged with purple, crimson and rose, making them peculiarly attractive. This is a magnificent strain, carefully selected for many years by a famous French grower, and both amateurs and florists can rely upon it confidently. They do not bloom until the second season. Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $1.50.

Castor Bean.—See Ricinus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The annual chrysanthemum is of course not to be compared with the magnificent perennials now so largely grown by florists and amateurs, but they have nevertheless abundant charm of their own. The blooming season is from early summer until frost, and their gay colors make beds or borders attractive during those hottest weeks of the summer, when flowers are apt to be scarce. Hardy annual. 1 to 1½ feet.

Double.—These have well-formed, very double flowers of fine colors, and are excellent for bouquets. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Single.—Many gardeners will be surprised to learn that the well-known Paris Daisy or "Marguerite" is a member of the Chrysanthemum family. It needs no description, since, as one of our commonest and most lovely wild flowers, its white and gold stars have been the delight of every one not a stranger to the fields. No flower is more artistic for decoration or so inspiringly fresh in its simple beauty. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Inodorum Plenissimum.—A charming pure white variety, very double and in constant bloom. The stems being of good length, it is fine for cutting as well as for the garden. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

CINERARIA.

The well-known silver-leafed plant, whose beautiful downy foliage is so much used in ribbon borders and in beds of Coleus or Geraniums. It is a favorite plant for conservatories and window boxes. In potting it for the house, use a rich loam with ample arrangement for drainage. Cuttings root readily under glass. Tender perennial. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

CLARKIA.

Very desirable for bedding purposes, as it will grow and bloom freely in any soil. It is a good plan to sow the seed in the fall, so that when spring comes the plant will be ready to break at once into blossom. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

COBOEA SCANDENS.

A magnificent climber, growing thirty feet and upwards, if planted in a rich, sunny situation. The flowers are large, symmetrical bells, which, light green when first opened, turn gradually to a fine purple-lilac. The foliage is also handsome, and makes a fine screen for verandas or lattices of any kind. To secure germination of the seed, plant them edgewise in boxes of moist earth, giving no water until they have sprouted. A piece of glass or cloth will prevent evaporation while the seeds are starting. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

COCKSCOMB.

The improved varieties of this plant attain an immense size when grown in a warm, rich soil, and are very effective with their bright colors. Have the appearance of heavy plush, and are often indescribably brilliant in coloring. Specimens of this sort have been known to measure nearly two feet from tip to tip.

If cut before maturity, they may be dried for winter decorations, the red ones holding their color especially well.

Dwarf Queen.—Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

Feathered.—The feathered Cockscomb should be better known, for it is a handsome foliage plant, extremely showy when in bloom. It grows in pyramidal form with many branches, each tipped with a graceful feathery plume, and does not in any way suggest the ordinary Cockscomb. As the long spikes retain much of their beauty after drying, they are fine for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 75 cts.

COLEUS.

The use of Coleus in ribbon gardening, massing, etc., is too familiar to call for any comments upon its usefulness, and it is among the most easily cultivated of our plants. Especial attention is directed to our stock of this seed, as it is a mixture of superb hybrid varieties, and will produce foliage of the most beautiful marks and stainings. The seed should be sown very carefully in a box of fine earth, excess of moisture being avoided; a pane of glass laid over the box until germination has begun will usually obviate the necessity for watering after sowing, and we strongly advise that this little precaution be taken. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $7.50.

COLUMBINE.

An old flower whose curious form and exquisite colorings will always ensure its popularity. With a constitution like that of the roadside weeds, it is very serviceable for grouping in corners, or for naturalizing purposes, etc. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

COLLINSIA.

A native of California which is remarkably attractive in beds of mixed orders. The flowers are borne in whorls and produced in great abundance, with a number of whorls around each flower stem. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50c.

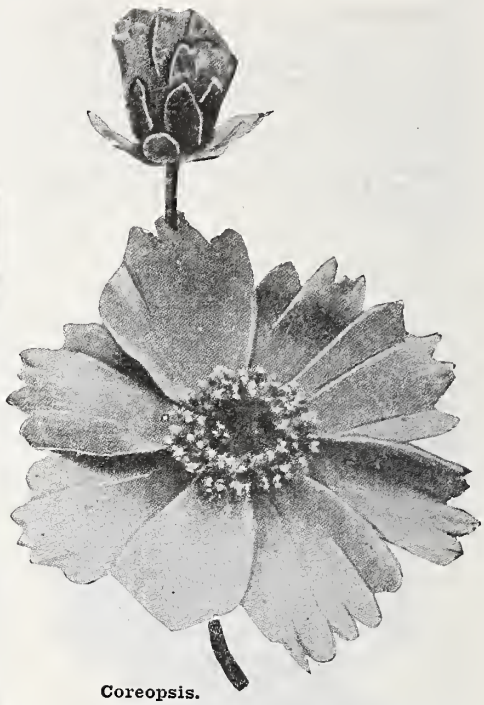
CONVOLVULUS.

(See Morning Glory.)

COREOPSIS.

For borders there is nothing brighter or more reliable than the Coreopsis. The plant is covered from early summer until frost with beautiful flowers of every shade of yellow, orange, and red, each blossom being from 1 to 2 inches across. Height, 1½ ft.

Cockscomb



Coreopsis.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Golden Wave.—Large yellow flowers with dark brown centres.
Nigra Speciosa.—Rich crimson.
Choice Mixed.—All varieties and colors.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Lanceolata Grandiflora.—Single golden yellow flowers of graceful form; invaluable for cutting; blooms the entire summer.
California Sunbeams.—Very large flowers beautifully formed; shades of yellow and brown.

CORNFLOWER.

None of the other Centaureas compare with this old-fashioned favorite known and loved under so many names—"Ragged Robin," "Blue Bottle," "Bachelor's Button," etc. Although quite as hardy as any wild flower, they are exquisite in form and color and make particularly effective table decorations. The blue is one of the finest shades of that color ever seen in nature. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

COSMOS.

Showy summer and autumn bloomers, the flowers of which resemble the single Dahlia, although much more beautiful, owing to their daintiness. In rich soil the plant has a very luxuriant growth, and, in such situations, the plants should not stand closer than three feet apart, eighteen inches being close enough in all cases. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend it to all who have space for large plants in their gardens. Hardy annual. 4 to 5 feet

Giant Pink Lady Lenox.—This is the latest development of this flower, with larger blossoms and possibly a little deeper shade of pink than the old variety. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Great White Lady Lenox.—A white flowered form of the above. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

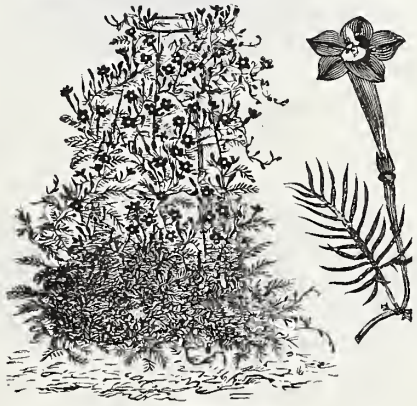
Cosmos.

Large Early Flowering Cosmos.

Pink.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
Red.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
White.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
Mixed.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.

Giant Late Flowering Cosmos.

Pink.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
Red.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
White.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
Mixed.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.



Cypress Vine

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most popular of all summer climbers. The star-shaped flowers are small and thickly set in beautiful dark green foliage of fern-like appearance. Tender annual. 15 feet.

Scarlet.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
White.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.
Mixed Colors.—	Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,	50 cts.

DAHLIA.

Although the fact is not generally known, this familiar flower, so universally admired for its perfect form and superb colors, will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Seedling Dahlias show a few single flowers, but the seed we offer is finely selected and is invariably satisfactory. In raising them from the seed, there is always uncertainty as to color, and the grower is often delighted by the origination of an entirely new shade or combination of colors. For ten cents we will supply enough seeds to make roots worth several dollars. During the winter, the roots should be taken up and stored out of the reach of freezing weather. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 6 feet. Finest mixed double. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

For descriptive list see index under Summer Flowering Bulbs.

DAISY.

The Double English Daisy is unsurpassed as an edging, especially for shady borders or as a pot plant, and one cannot but regret it is so seldom seen in the Southern garden. The flowers are very numerous, perfectly double in the best specimens, and of the loveliest colors. The plants are so hardy that they may at any time be lifted from the soil, kept in the house until past their prime, and then reset in the garden, none the worse for the handling. No table need be without its growing flowers so long as English Daisies are established in the garden. Half-hardy perennial. 3 inches.

Double English, Finest Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

Single Paris.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

DELPHINIUM.

(See Larkspur.)

DIANTHUS.

Of this invaluable family every garden worthy the name is sure to contain several representatives, and some kinds are as dear on account of their associations as for their own sakes. The different varieties, while affording great diversity of appearance, are all distinguished by rich and brilliant coloring, great productiveness and, in many cases, delightful fragrance. The biennials as well as the annuals begin blooming a few weeks after sowing, and, until killed by frost, are literally covered with flowers all the time. 1 to 1½ feet.

Barbatus.—See Sweet William.

Chinese Double.—The familiar old Chinese or Indian Pink, easily grown and very showy. Our mixture contains an immense variety. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

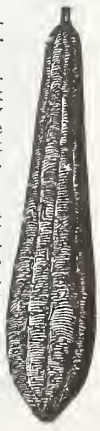
Diadematus.—The famous Diadem Pink—ideal for bouquets. The flowers are very double, and all the petals have the outer edges beautifully fringed. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Eastern Queen.—Of the many named varieties of Dianthus, we offer one of extraordinary beauty, and commend it to all who love Pinks. The Eastern Queen has large diameter, and the petals are exquisitely marbled with darker shades. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Heddewigii.—Few kinds of Dianthus rival this splendid Japanese strain, the flowers of which are large and charmingly marked with stripes, staining and rings. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Laciniatus.—Another fringed variety, single but hardly less effective. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Pheasant's Eye.—With every petal daintily fringed, and the dark centres contrasting beautifully with the white around them these are fine for either beds or cut flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.



DISH CLOTH GOURD.

An ornamental climber with prettily shaped foliage and yellow flowers, which are borne in clusters. The seed pod is about two feet long, and when ripe has a porous lining of sponge-like texture. This, when dried, may be easily separated from the rind, and makes an admirable dish cloth or flesh brush. It is also often converted into various fancy articles about the house. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

DOLICHOS LABLAB.

One of the finest climbers for shading verandas, etc., as it grows with remarkable rapidity, produces a great amount of foliage, and endures long droughts. Its flowers are borne in clusters somewhat in the form of a hyacinth spike, a resemblance which has suggested the name by which it is best known—Hyacinth or Jack Bean. Not being subject to attack of insects, it will be found particularly serviceable in localities badly infested with caterpillars, etc. Plant the seed where the vine is to grow.

Purple.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.....50 cts.
White.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.....50 cts.
Mixed.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.....50 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.

Showy plants, flowering profusely all the season. Their various shades of yellow are attractive in beds or borders. Half hardy annuals. Mixed. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia Californica).

EVENING PRIMROSE.

Strong plants of easy culture and very desirable for shrubbery borders where space is abundant. The flower is yellow, very large, and its peculiarity of opening in the evening with a sudden spring, instead of unfolding gradually, is a source of never-ending pleasure to all children. Hardy perennial. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

EVERLASTINGS.

Acroclinium, Globe Amaranthus, Helichrysum, Cockscomb, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum. Each of these is described under its own name.

FEVERFEW.

(See Matricaria.)

FORGET-ME-NOT.

A favorite old border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blossom early and the little star-shaped blue flowers appeal to every heart. Hardy perennial, 6 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

(See Mirabilis Jalapa.)

FOXGLOVE.

These hardy handsome plants are very useful for planting in places partially shaded, and nothing is finer for "naturalizing" in private parks. The effect of a clump of stately Foxgloves in the half-light of the woods is one not likely to be forgotten, and this is really the ideal setting for their beauty. The dainty, thimble-shaped flowers are borne in great profusion on stalks often four or five feet high, and they are in bloom for a large part of the summer. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced profusely during summer and autumn. If a gay mass of color is wanted, nothing will be more satisfactory than a thickly-set bed of Gaillardias. Half-hardy annual. 1½ feet.

Finest Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Finest Single Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Geranium.

GERANIUM.

Geraniums may be readily raised from seed by sowing in boxes of fine earth and placing in a gentle heat. A packet of seed will furnish a large number of plants, and occasionally one or more of the seedlings will develop an absolutely new sort, all new Geraniums being thus produced. There is hardly any plant more popular for the house or garden on account of its exquisite colors, easy cultivation and convenient habit of growth. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet. Fine mixed Zonale and Inquinans. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

GILIA.

Pretty dwarf plants, very fine for massing and rock work. The flowers are small but charming in the general color effect. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

GODETIA.

A profuse bloomer, excellent for borders. The flowers are large and remarkable for their richness and variety of coloring. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lady Satin Rose.—This dwarf Godetia has lovely flowers of shell pink, with a sheen like satin. Nothing could be prettier in a border. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

GOURDS—ORNAMENTAL.

Climbers of rapid growth, which are well fitted for covering fences or arbors. The foliage is quite pretty and the fruits are very interesting in their shapes. Tender annuals. 10 to 20 feet.

Ornamental Large Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cets.

Ornamental Small Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

HELICHRYSUM.

Handsome plants for the border, but especially valuable for winter use in wreaths or bouquets. When they are to be dried for this purpose, cut them as they are coming into bloom and hang them in a dark room with heads downward. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

HELIOTROPE.

The delicately tinted and fragrant blossoms of this beloved little flower are so well known that any attempt at description would be superfluous. It is adapted to both bedding and house culture, requiring little attention. By sowing indoors early in the spring and transplanting into small pots, plants may be made so strong and stocky that they will be in full bloom soon after being set in the garden. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

HOLLYHOCK.

Hollyhocks have been so wonderfully improved of late years that those who are familiar with only the old-fashioned kinds would scarcely be able to identify them. A paper of our seed will produce a great number of the most finely selected varieties, and if sown in the fall will usually furnish blooming plants the next season. If set in rows as a background or interspersed among shrubbery, they give an effect obtainable in hardly any other way, while their decorative value in the house can be appreciated only by those who have used them. Tie to stakes if the stalk show a dispositaion to fall. Half-hardy biennial. 5 to 7 feet. Extra fine mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

HUMULUS, OR JAPANESE HOP.

We are deeply indebted to the Japanese for their improvement upon the Hop, especially now that we have the variegated variety—one of the most beautiful as well as serviceable of all climbers. It is of exceptionally rapid growth, and being free from all kinds of parasitic insects and almost indifferent to heat, it is particularly good for southern window and veranda boxes. The foliage is of the same shape as the common Hop, but is more luxuriant in appearance, while the mixture of white, light green and dark green makes it strikingly ornamental. Hardy annual. 15 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

HUNNEMANNIA.

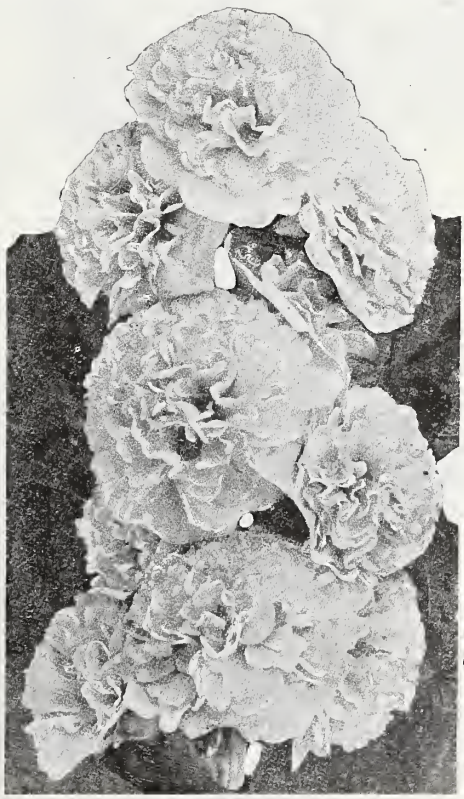
All persons who love the Eschscholtzia should be interested in this splendid variety of Poppy, for its flowers are much like the finest Eschscholtzias, although they keep fresh a longer time after cutting. The plant lives for two years, blooming the first season in about ten weeks after sowing and continuing to produce its gorgeous yellow blossoms until the very end of autumn. 2 ft. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

HYACINTH BEAN.

(See Dolichos Lablab.)

ICE PLANT.

A pretty little trailing plant, the leaves and stems of which are covered with a remarkable crystaline substance much resembling ice. The foliage is, for this reason, extraordinarily pretty, and in the heat of summer is often most effectively used for garnishing. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.



Hollyhock.

IPOMOEA CARDINALIS.
(See Cardinal Climber.)

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT.
(See Cypress Vine.)

IPOMOEA MEXICANA.
(See Moon Flower.)

IPOMOEA PURPUREA.
(See Morning Glory.)

LANTANA.

A well-known shrub, splendid for bedding, as it is constantly in full bloom. The flower stem is crowned with a large truss of verbena-like flowers of infinitely varied hues. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

LARKSPUR.

The colors of the Larkspur are extremely beautiful and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly. It is best to sow the seed in the fall or very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 3 feet.

Hyacinth Flowered Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Ranunculus Flowered Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Perennial.—These are usually taller than the annual sorts, but do not bloom until the second season.

Dark Blue.—Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $2.50.
Mixed.—Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $2.00.

LATHYRUS.

Few people know the usefulness of the Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea, but it is one of the best vines for certain purposes, being a hardy perennial of great vigor. Old fences, unsightly banks or rocks can be quickly hidden, and the always abundant flowers are good for cutting. 8 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

LAVATERA.

For massing in large beds this is excellent, as it is literally covered with bloom during the entire summer. The colors are pure white and delicate tints of rose and red. Half-hardy annual; 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

African Marigold

Larkspur

LOBELIA.

Neat, pretty plants of perfuse bloom and color, very valuable for edging as well as for hanging baskets and vases. They are easily raised from seed and begin to bloom early in the summer. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

LOVE-IN-THE-MIST.
(See Nigella.)

LUPINUS.

A fine bedding plant, bearing long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers of many shades and colors. Rich soil is needed to bring this plant to perfection, and the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, transplanting being usually unsuccessful. Hardy annual, 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

LYCHNIS.

The flowers of this highly ornamental plant are very large and finely colored. It is of easy culture and should be in evry garden. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

MARIGOLD.

An old garden favorite, prized for its numerous and showy flowers. It is excellent for planting in large beds, and will thrive in any sood soil.

African.—A very robust plant, brilliantly colored with orange and yellow. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz, 75 cts.
French.—The old variety, with rich, velvety and beautifully striped flowers. Half-hardy annual, 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

MATRICARIA.
(Capenis Plena.)

The double white Feverfew, sometimes called Bachelor Button, very useful as an edging to large beds as it succeeds in any garden soil. It is also an excellent pot plant, and is much grown by florists for cut flowers. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Finest double. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

MAURANDIA.

One of the most beautiful of all climbers and suitable for both garden and greenhouse culture. It is a rapid grower, blooms profusely all the season and the fine delicate foliage is much prettier than Smilax. If wanted during the winter for window gardening, the plants should be lifted before frost, cut back to ten or twelve inches and potted in rich soil. Half-hardy perennial. 10 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50

MIGNONETTE.

Well known as one of our most fragrant plants, and a universal favorite, although it makes no appeal to the eye like other flowers. In order to encourage large spikes, the plants should be thinned enough to prevent spindling stems, and in the South it is well to avoid situations with too much sun exposure.

Machet.—This is the familiar old variety. It has spikes of medium size, so fragrant that a bed will perfume the whole atmosphere around it and every garden should have a corner or a bed devoted to it. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Mignonette.

MIRABILIS JALAPA.

The Four O'Clock has long been a favorite and is, when properly treated, an extremely ornamental plant. The flower is shaped like that of the Morning Glory, produced in clusters and blooms in the afternoon. If the plants are set two or three feet apart in a sunny place they will not fail to produce a very fine effect. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

MONKEY FLOWER.

For baskets or pots this dainty little Mimulus is one of the best small plants we have, the flowers being as unique as they are beautiful with their brilliant spots and blotchings. The ground colorings are white, yellow and sulphur marked with every conceivable shade of crimson and pink. If the seeds are sown reasonably early, the plant will bloom the first summer. Half-hardy perennial. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.25.

MOON VINE.

Sky-Blue Moon Flower.—The vine of this variety grows from 15 to 18 feet, producing gorgeous flowers in shape more like the Morning Glory, of a lovely sky-blue with markings of rose. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

White.—A wonderful vine which, if set out in rich ground and given support, will grow forty to fifty feet in a single season. The flowers, which are several inches in diameter, are white and have a rich Jessamine odor. It blooms abundantly, but only at night or on cloudy days. The true Moon Flower must not be confounded with the Evening Glory, the flowers of which are much smaller and otherwise inferior. Tender annual. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

White Moon Flower

MORNING GLORY.

All members of this family are characterized by such extraordinary beauty of color that it is small wonder that the common name for them is "Morning Glory." Although the flower is so delicate in texture that it withers before the first touch of sunshine, the vine is the hardiest of our entire list of climbers, growing rapidly in a soil of any character. Unsightly objects may be thus transformed in a few weeks, but the flowers are of course useless for cutting. Hardy annual. Mixed. 15 to 20 feet.

Japanese Imperial.—Those who have never seen the Japanese Morning Glory can form no idea of its indescribable gorgeousness. The blossoms are not only much larger than those of the ordinary Convolvulus, but are of infinitely varied colorings and most exquisite form, many having fringed and intricately frilled edges. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Major.—A vigorous climber, familiar to every one. It is a very rapid grower, making a wonderfully gay display in the early morning, but now that the Japanese variety has been introduced here, no one should use the old vine, there being no comparison between them. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Minor.—Showy trailing plants, which produce an abundance of richly colored flowers, and are adapted to either beds or mixed borders. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Japanese Morning Glory.

NASTURTIUM.

Dwarf.—Although the flowers are smaller and the blooming season shorter as compared with the running varieties, the compact growth of the Dwarf Nasturtium renders it peculiarly valuable for massing in beds or for ribboning. It is also better for indoor window boxes unless space is not to be considered. Hardy annual. 1 foot.

Chameleon.—Beautiful, mottled and spotted flowers on the same plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Cloth of Gold.—Yellow foliage with scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Crimson Bedder.—Rich velvety crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Empress.—Crimson, with dark foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Gem. — Bright yellow with scarlet blossoms. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Moonlight. — Creamy white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Vesuvius.—Salmon rose, dark foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Tall.—Handsome climbers for verandas, a favorite house plant for winter blooming, and quite indispensable in the garden. In shape the flowers are like those of the Dwarf Nasturtium, but are usually much larger. Having no tendrils, the vine usually requires a little help in starting to climb any perpendicular support, but will soon hug a good sized string and run up rapidly, holding secure by means of the leaf stems. A very pretty effect may be obtained by sowing the seed in a round bed, and then heaping brushwood loosely upon it. In a few weeks the vines will have grown up through this, presenting the appearance of a solid mound of bloom and foliage. The heat of mid-summer has little or no effect upon the Tall Nasturtium, provided watering is not neglected, and nothing could be more charming on the breakfast table in hot weather than a bowl of these fresh looking flowers, whose aromatic fragrance is a real invigorant. When the seeds are young, they may be pickled and used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual. 8 to 10 feet.

Beauty.—Dark Crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Chameleon.—Beautiful mottled and spotted flowers on the same plant. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow spotted with dark crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Moonlight.—Creamy white. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50c

Sweetheart.—Lovely bright rose. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Nasturtium.

NEMOPHILLA.

Of close, compact habit of growth, and in shady places a steady bloomer. The flowers are of beautiful colors, varying greatly in shades, but being very small, show to perfection only when closely massed. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

NICOTIANA.

Sylvestris.—Many varieties of Tobacco are very ornamental, but this is a really superb plant growing in pyramidal form to a height of four feet, with foliage of the most vivid green; the flower stem is tall and bears in a loose head clusters of long, drooping flowers, deliciously fragrant and of snowy whiteness. Tender perennial.. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

NIGELLA.

"Love-in-a-Mist," or "Devil-in-a-Bush."

An interesting plant, with very finely divided foliage and curious flowers. The seed pod is enclosed in a close, delicate network of leaves which has suggested the names by which it is commonly known. Hardy annual. 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

NOLANA.

Fine trailing plants which should be much better known, since they are admirably adapted to poor soils and rocky places, thriving almost anywhere provided they have abundant sunshine. The blue and white flowers are somewhat suggestive of Petunias. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

PEONIA.

The beautiful Chinese Peony, well known for its immense, rich flowers. It is adapted to any good soil, and should be in every garden, especially since it is easily grown from seeds. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

PEONY ROOTS.

We can also supply Peony Roots in the fall and spring from 35 cts. to $1.00 each, and from $2.50 to $10.00 per dozen, postage or expressage to be paid by the purchaser. See index.

PANSY.

No description is needed of this universal favorite, and it would be hard to find a garden whose charm is not in large measure dependent upon its marvelous coloring. The seed we offer is grown for us by two of the greatest specialists in the world, and Pansy lovers can get no finer strains. If the seed is sown in August or September, and a little protection given during the winter, they will bloom abundantly through the following season. Plants from seed sown in the spring should not be permitted to bloom until cool weather. As the buds appear pick them off, and thus throw the strength of the plant into making a compact and bushy growth, ensuring large and brilliant flowers through the fall until the ground freezes. Do not allow faded blossoms to remain on the plant. Hardy perennial. 6 inches.

Pansies.

Show Mixtures of Pansies.

Fine Large Flowering.—Of excellent stock, finely colored, and of good size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $1.00.

Finest Stained.—This mixture is from magnificent varieties, and is in every respect the equal of many of the high-priced named Pansies. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $3.00.

Exhibition Strain.—Absolutely unsurpassed for size and superb coloring. The seed is saved from only exhibition flowers, and lovers of the Pansy will find no strain more worthy of their care. To gardeners who have grown only ordinary pansies, the blotching, veining, spotting and marbling of these giant flowers will be a revelation of man's achievements in floriculture. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $7.50.

Masterpiece.—Easily the most beautiful of all pansies, owing to its exquisitely ruffled petals; this wavy, curled effect quite takes away the stiff look so characteristic of the pansy, and often makes it appear double. Although showing a great range in coloring, dark velvety tones always predominate. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $7.50.

Pansies in Separate Colors.

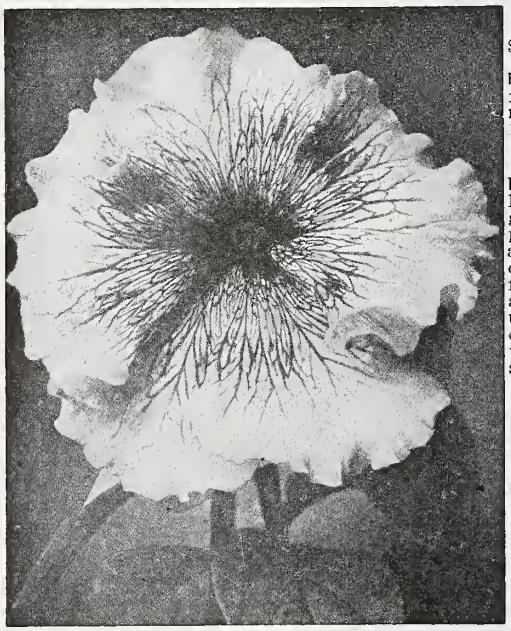
Azure, Sky Blue.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.25.
Faust.—The most striking of all dark Pansies and really almost jet black. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50.
Fire King. — Golden yellow, upper petals purple. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.25.
General Foch. — White, Purple Blotched. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.
General Pershing.—Ultramarine blue with violet eye and violet blotches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50.
Golden Queen, Pure Yellow.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50.
Lord Beaconsfield. — Deep purple violet, shading to light blue on upper petals. A splendid Pansy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50.
Royal Purple.—Bright purple. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.
Tiger, Yellow, Purple Stained. — Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

PENSTEMON.

An extremely beautiful herbaceous perennial, with long, graceful spikes of richly-colored Gloxinia-like blossoms, the colors of which range from every shade of red to lilac and purple. Not even Phlox is better for bedding and we hope to bring it to the attention of many who are now ignorant of its true value. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $2.00.

PETUNIA.

There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. On rich soil it has a tendency to run to vine, which should be suppressed by pinching off the shoots



Petunia.

when necessary. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the Convolvulus, and a paper of seed will give an immense variety of color. As the seeds are as fine as dust, it is advisable to sow in boxes in the house, transplanting when large enough. Hardy annual. 1 to 2 feet.

Single Scarlet.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.....$1.50
Single Mixed.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz..... 1.25
Double Mixed.— Pkt., 50 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

One of the standard bedding plants which

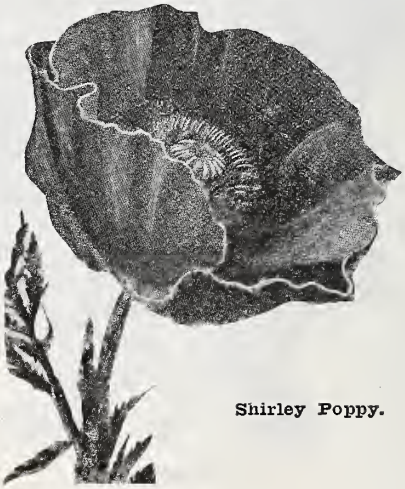
Phlox Drummondii

have a place in almost every garden, being unexcelled for constant profusion of bloom and diversity of colors. For early flowering, sow the seed in boxes to transplant in the border or bed when the weather is warm, and a later sowing may be made in the open ground where they are to bloom. Hardy annuals. 1½ to 25 feet.

Scarlet.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.....$1.00
White.— Pkt., 10 cts.; oz..... 1.00
Large Flowering, Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.
Starred and Fringed.—The flowers of these beautiful varieties are star-shaped or beautifully fringed, both types being charming novelties to those unfamiliar with them. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.50.

POPPY

If sown early in spring, Poppies may be brought into bloom immediately after the late Tulips, and they are scarcely less gorgeous in their color effects. Constant improvement has greatly increased their value, and many new varieties of great interest have developed. For several seasons we have found Poppies growing steadily in popularity, and they are particularly recommended for use in large beds where their dazzling color can be made to tell most effectively. Several varieties are excellent for cutting, but it should be noted that they keep much better



Shirley Poppy.

if cut before the petals have fully opened. All kinds should be sown where they are to remain, as the plants do not bear transplanting well. The seeds should be sown on top of very finely prepared soil and merely pressed in firmly, instead of being covered like ordinary seeds. In Tidewater Virginia, it is possible to sow as early as the middle of February, which makes the season very long. Hardy annual. 2½ feet.

Britt's Oriental.—A gorgeous pink flower, resembling a huge double carnation, and easily grown from seed. Mr. L. R. Britt, of this city, from whom we secured the stock, has had them in his garden for several years, and they have each season been the admiration of all who have seen them. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Danebrog. (Single).—A very handsome single variety with petals of flaming scarlet relieved at the base by markings which form a cross of silver white. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Shirley (Single).—Of all the single Poppies, this is easily the favorite, and indeed it would be hard to imagine a lovelier flower of its type. No other Poppy is so good for cutting, and at the same time it is among the best for bedding. The petals have the appearance of some wonderful gauze, and the colors are of indescribable beauty and variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Carnation Flowered (Double).—A very fine variety, extremely double and daintily fringed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts

Paeony Flowered (Double).—These closely resemble double Paeonies, and make a superb display when massed in the garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $1.05.

Ranunculus Flowered (Double). — The beauty of this uncommon Poppy lies in the perfect form of the flowers rather than in the showy splendor characteristic of most kinds; the blossoms are small, but very double and of exquisite colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

PORTULACA.

Both single and double varieties of Portulaca are exceedingly useful for edging or rock work, as the moss-like foliage is very luxuriant and supplies a lovely setting for the dainty little flowers. On sandy banks, etc., it grows to perfection, enduring dry seasons better than almost any other plant. Hardy annual. 6 inches.

Double Rose Flowered (Mixed).—Practically none of the flowers are single, each bloom being a perfect rose in miniature, and there is a great range of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.50.

Single Mixed.—This is an extra fine strain, with very large blossoms and splendid colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

PYRETHRUM.

The golden foliags of the Pyrethrum has a remarkably pretty effect in edging, especially when contrasted with dark-leaved plants; and we recommend it strongly for carpet bedding, etc. Sow the seed indoors and transplant where wanted. Hardy perennial. 5 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

RHODANTHE.

An everlasting flower of great beauty. Its bright colors and elegant habit of growth make it one of the most desirable bordering plants. When intended for winter bouquets the flowers should be cut as soon as opened and dried in a dark room, hanging heads downward. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

RICINUS.
(Castor Bean.)

A foliage plant of vigorous growth and tropical appearance, now largely used in landscape gardening. It is unsurpassed for mixed shrubberies or planting singly on beds and lawns, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. Tender annual. 8 to 10 feet.

Sanguineus.—The variety best known; the stalks and fruit are blood red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Zanzibariensis.—Those who have never seen this new and really splendid Castor Bean cannot imagine its superiority to the old kind. The plants grow to gigantic size, branching widely and the great leaves are of striking colors, some having the appearance of beaten copper. Even the seeds are peculiar in their markings and colorings. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis

RUDBECKIA.

A strong and quick growing plant, bearing immense quantities of yellow cone-shaped flowers suitable for planting in clumps or among shrubbery.

Bicolor Superba.—Hardy annual. Yellow with brown center. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Neumannia.—Perennial. Bright yellow. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Highly ornamental autumn-blooming plants with funnel-shaped flowers curiously veined and marked. of easy culture, but best suited to light, sandy soil; it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting annuals, and should be much better known. Half-hardy annual. 18 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

SANVITALIA.

On small beds or rockeries the Sanvitalia is exceedingly useful, as its gay yellow flowers are produced freely during the entire season. They resemble miniature Dahlias, and for the purpose indicated few plants are better for making a bright patch of color. The vine trails over the ground rarely standing more than six inches high. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

SALVIA.
(See Scarlet Sage.)

SCARLET SAGE.

The Scarlet Sage, or Salvia, has long been a favorite bedding plant, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost; half hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which shoud be sown

Scarlet Sage.

as early as possible, either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in the open ground in May. 2½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $2.00.

SCABIOUS.

The Double Scabious is entitled to a foremost place among the standard bedding plants on account of its general usefulness, and we regret that it is so little known here. The flowers are of peculiar form and diversified coloring, varying from white to rose, crimson, and purple, and are quite fragrant. Their long stems fit them especially for decorative purposes and if cut as soon as the buds expand the flowers will keep for many days. Hardy annual Hardy annual. 18 to 24 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

SCARLET RUNNER.

One of the most ornamental varieties of the bean family, of rapid growth and producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. For training on verandas and over unsightly objects, it will be found very useful, and the beans may be cooked in the same way as the Lima Bean. Hardy annual. 20 to 40 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 35 cts.

SCHIZANTHUS.

The "Butterfly Flower," so popular on account of its dainty shape and exquisite colorings; one might easily mistake the blossoms for those of an orchid, and if it were of less easy culture no doubt the average gardener would hold it in much higher estimation. They bloom freely all the summer, and September sowings will furnish delightful house plants for the winter. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

SENECIO.

A dwarf summer bloomer, very much admired on rockeries and useful for winter blooming in the conservatory or window box. It produces an abundance of flowers, large and beautifully tinted. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A remarkable plant, with finely divided foliage and flowers of pinkish white. The leaves close and droop when touched or shaken, as well as at the approach of night; a peculiarity which has given it the name of "Sensitive Plant." Tender annual. 18 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

SILENE, OR CATCHFLY.

Of easy culture and adapted to almost all situations and soils. It may be used for ribbon gardening or beds, and produces fine masses of bloom. Hardy annual. 12 to 15 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

SMILAX.

A lovely climber with delicate foliage of glossy green, very much used on account of the facility with which it may be trained gracefully around columns, stair rails, or house fixtures of any kind. In bouquets also, it makes a charming contrast for the delicate colors of the flowers, and is one of the best vines for baskets. To facilitate sprouting of the seed, soak them twenty-four hours in warm water. Half-hardy perennial. 8 to 10 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Schizanthus.

STOCKS.

This flower has long been considered invaluable by gardeners, being admirably adapted for bedding, massing, edging, or ribboning. Flowering usually begins about ten weeks after sowing, and there are few sights more beautiful than a fine bed of these plants in full bloom. The duration and delicate fragrance of the flowers commend it very strongly for pot culture in the house. If desired for early use, sow the seed indoors and transplant when the ground becomes warm, forcing with weak, liquid manure. Hardy annual. 1 to 2 feet.

TEN WEEKS' STOCKS.

Blue.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	$2.50
Rose.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	2.50
White.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	2.50
Mixed.—	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	2.50

Perpetual Large Flowering.—This variety sometimes called "Cut and Come Again," will flower continuously through the summer if sown early.

Blue.—	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.,	$4.00
Pink.—	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.,	4.00
White.—	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.,	4.00
Red.—	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.,	4.00
Mixed.—	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.,	4.00

New Red Sunflower

SUNFLOWER.

Few people have any idea of the value of the Sunflower. The new varieties when planted in clumps or large masses are charming for all situations where delicate plants could not be made to flourish.

Dwarf Double.—For showy splendor this handsome California Sunflower is one of our best plants in spite of its coarseness. The color is a rich, deep yellow and it resembles a hugh dahlia. It produces an immense amount of bloom. Height 4 feet. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 15 cts.

Stella Sunflower

Mammoth Russian Single.—Large yellow with dark center. The old standard tall variety. ¼ lb., 5 cts.

New Red Single.—The plants of this new Sunflower grow about eight feet high and produce single flowers of a rich chestnut red, with some red tipped with yellow, while some will be entirely yellow. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Tall Double.—Identical with the dwarf except that it grows from 6 to 10 feet in height. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 15 cts.

Stella, Single.—Beautiful small flowers of golden yellow with black disk, borne gracefully on long stems, constantly in bloom from early summer until frost. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Giant Spencer or Orchid Flowering and Grandiflora Varieties

The dainty form and exquisite colors of the Sweet Pea made it generations ago one of the best-loved flowers, but its popularity has grown immensely during the last decade, owing to improvements which have really brought about a transformation of the flower. The introduction of the Spencer type has more than doubled the size of the blossom, beautiful undulations and flutings have been developed, and the stems have become very long and stout. So eagerly is the coming of the Sweet Pea awaited now that enormous quantities are forced for market by florists, finding sale at fancy prices before the outdoor crop is available. Almost anyone living near a city will find the cultivation as profitable as it is simple, especially if care be taken in gathering and bunching, so that the delicate blossoms and tendrils are not bruised.

Sweet Peas may be sown either in the fall or early spring. For the best results, the soil should be deep and heavily manured, and if possible the situation should be one which permits the vines to get air and sunshine on both sides, although there is no difficulty in growing them against a fence. The usual custom is to dig a trench ten inches deep, into which put four inches of well rotted manure and cover with two inches of good soil. Sow the peas on top of this about half an inch apart, and cover with two inches of earth. Before covering, it is a good plan to scatter tobacco dust liberally on the peas as a preventative of lice. As the plants develop the earth is gradually drawn to them until the furrow has been filled, the roots being thus kept from the surface heat in summer. We think it is a good plan to make a little trench parallel with the row, flooding it occasionally during dry weather, and a mulch of leaves or lawn sweepings will be found very helpful; sprinkling of the vines does harm rather than good and watering should be done at the roots only. Sweet Peas make a great deal of vine under proper conditions and it is always best to thin them out to about an inch in the row, as soon as they are well out of the ground. If the blossoms are picked regularly, they will bear until killed by either extreme heat or frost, the flowering season being naturally longest in cool cli-

mates. In most parts of the South, it is very easy to bring Sweet Peas into bloom very early in the year by sowing in October or November, and it is a pity more gardeners do not take advantage of this simple method of gaining a month or more. A light dressing of manure over the surface will prevent the ground freezing too deeply, and they rarely suffer from such cold as we have in the South. Hardy annual. 6 feet.

The following named varieties represent the finest work of the world's most famous Sweet Pea specialists in breeding and perfecting orchid flowered or Spencer Sweet Peas, and have all been grown very carefully from the originator's stock and should satisfy any amateur or florist.

Blue or Purple Shades.

Afterglow. — A distinctive variety. Bright violet blue, shading to a rosy amethyst. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Captain of the Blues. — Standard is purplish mauve, while wings are lavender purple. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Flora Norton.—Very brilliant, almost a bright blue, and one of the best of its color. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Helen Pierce. — Marbled blue on white; very perfect in form and a fine bloomer. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Royal Purple.—A new shade in Sweet Peas almost a true royal purple. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Wedgewood.—A splendid variety, usually producing three or more flowers to a stem, of a unique shade of blue. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Lavender Shades.

Asta Ohn.—A delicate pinkish lavender. Self-colored. Very large and wavy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Margaret Madison. — Clear azure-blue; flowers beautifully waved. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts. ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid

Maroon and Claret Shades.

Othello. — Deep rich maroon; large flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Pink Shades.

Apple Blossom.—Standard very bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Countess Spencer.—Possibly the best bright pink; large flowers, perfect in form with long stems. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

Florence Morse.—Blush white with an edge of delicate pink. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

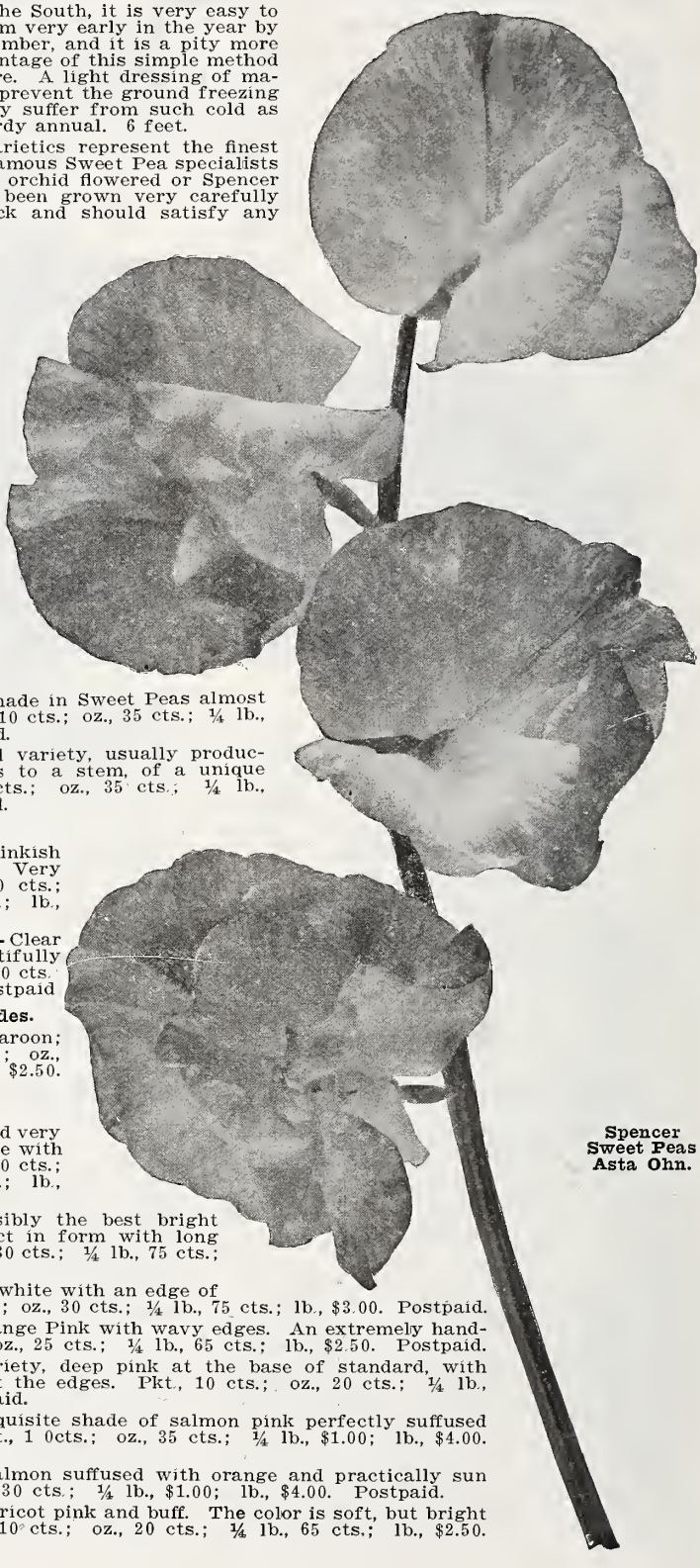
Helen Lewis.—Giant Orange Pink with wavy edges. An extremely handsome pea. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Lovely.—A splendid variety, deep pink at the base of standard, with wings shading to blush at the edges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Margaret Atlee.—An exquisite shade of salmon pink perfectly suffused over a cream ground. Pkt., 1 0cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Sterling Stent.—Deep salmon suffused with orange and practically sun proof. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson.—Apricot pink and buff. The color is soft, but bright and most pleasing. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.



Spencer Sweet Peas Asta Ohn.

Yarrawa.—Bright rose pink, with creamy base and wings. Very popular for either outdoor or greenhouse planting on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt., 15 cts., oz., 90 cts.; ¼ lb., $2.50; lb., $9.00. Postpaid.

Primrose or Cream Shades.

Jessie Cuthbertson.—Cream overlaid with marblings of bright rose. One of the best striped sweet peas. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb. $4.00. Postpaid.

Primrose Spencer.—The finest of its class, clear primrose color. Pkt, 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts., ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

RED SHADES.

Illuminator.—A beautiful orange-salmon Sweet Pea, which in a brilliant sunshine or under artificial light appears to be a bright salmon cerise. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

George Herbert.—One of the gorgeous Spencers, with blossoms of crimson and magenta. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

King Edward.—This is easily the showiest of all the red varieties, and none are so large or so elaborately frilled and fluted. The standards will often measure full two inches across, and the wings are of proportionate size, while the stout stem carries easily its burden of three or four of these giant blossoms. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts., lb $2.50. Postpaid.

Vermillion Brilliant.—Possibly the most brilliant self-colored scarlet and practically sun-proof. The flowers are of perfect form, and the strong stems will frequently have four flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

White.

King White.—The most exquisite White Sweet Peas ever introduced, and a revelation to those who are not acquainted with the Spencers. The long, strong stems almost always carry four splendid blossoms, the petals of extraordinary size and very beautifully waved and fluted. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $4.00. Postpaid.

Agnes.—Next to King White the best white Sweet Pea. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $3.00. Postpaid.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

Heather Bell.—The color is a rich and pleasing mauve, but after standing in water the color becomes a beautiful mauve lavender. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Liberty.—Nothing yet introduced has approached this deep sunproof crimson or blood red. It is the color of King Edward Spencer. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Melody.—A shade of pink closely resembling Countess Spencer. The flowers are borne on long stems, and mostly four large, well-waved blossoms to each stem. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Morning Star.—A deep orange scarlet in the standard, orange and pink in the wings. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Snow Flake.—As its name indicates, this is pure white and is quite the best early flowering White Spencer. Flowers come on long stems. This variety is appreciated by all florists. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Song Bird.—A splendid light pink, the color of Florence Morse Spencer. This is one of the very popular colors with all Sweet Pea raisers, and this variety has flowers splendidly shaped and placed. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Spring Maid.—This carries a great wealth of blossoms borne in fours on long stems. The color is light flesh pink. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Yarrawa.—Bright Rose pink, with creamy base and wings. Very popular for either outdoor or greenhouse planting on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Mixture.—Composed of over fifty of the most beautiful Spencers, this represents the climax in Sweet Peas, and will give infinite pleasure to all lovers of flowers. Wherever we send a package it invariably proves to be the most effective of advertisments, so that we now enjoy a great reputation for Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Gorgeous Mixture.—This mixture, which contains the most beautiful grandiflora varieties, is only surpassed by our Thoroughbred Spencer Mixture, and our advice to those who love this most beautiful flower, is to sow Spencers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

HARDY SWEET PEAS.

(See Lathyrus.)

SWEET WILLIAM.)

An ever-popular favorite, producing the richest effect in beds and mixed flower borders. The improved varieties are much superior to old-fashioned sorts, being very large and handsomely tinted. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet.

Sweet William

Auricular-Flowered Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

THUNBERGIA.

A slender vine, which is unsurpassed for window boxes or for trailing over rock work. The flowers are of singular form, but very pretty, and borne in the greatest profusion all the season, the colors ranging from white to bright orange, the center always dark. Select a rich, well drained soil, with good, sunny exposure. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 75 cts.

Verbena.

TROPOEOLUM PEREGRINUM.

(Canary Bird Vine.)

The flowers of this easily cultivated climber have a fanciful resemblance to the form of a bird, and being yellow, have suggested the name of "Canary Bird Vine." Independently, however of this peculiarity, it is highly admired and will be found a useful vine for any purpose, except for making a dense shade. Half-hardy annual. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

VERBENA.

As a bedding plant the Verbena is unversally regarded as invaluable, and few plants are better for window boxes, since it is never out of bloom during the season. Although perennial, they bloom from seed the first year, flowering in August if sown in May. A better way is to sow the seed in boxes or hot-beds early in March and transplant when all danger of frost is past. Verbenas from cuttings are less vigorous than those grown from seed. Half-hardy perennial. 5 inches.

Scarlet.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Finest Hybrid Italian.—This seed is saved from splendid named varieties, and is absolutely unsurpassed for diversified brilliancy of color. The trusses are of extraordinary size, the individual flowers very perfect and the plant is remarkably vigorous. Pkt., 10 ctc.; oz., $1.25.

Fine Mixed.—An excellent mixture of fine stocks, but much inferior to our other grades. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 75 cts.

VINCA.

The Vinca or Periwinkle is a perennial and must be sown early to obtain flowers the first season. It blooms freely until frost and may then be potted and brought into the house, where it will continue flowering all the winter. Those who have sunny situations where other flowers suffer in midsummer will find the Vinca almost sunproof if a reasonable amount of water is given. Tender perennial. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

VIOLET.

No part of the garden is more charming than the violet bed, most generous with its wealth of fragrance and beauty when the garden is at its poorest. A few warm days during the winter are enough in this climate ing the winter are enough in this climate to throw it into profuse bloom, and it is in perfection very early in the spring. Flowers appear more or less through the year, but the plants are apt to suffer during the summer unless in a shady situation and on rich, deep soil. During severe weather it is well to cover the plants with litter in order to protect the foliage and young buds. "The Czar," which we offer, is one of the finest varieties, being a beautiful deep blue and of large size. Hardy perennial. 6 inches. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $3.00.

VIRGINIA STOCKS.

Extremely pretty little plants, flowering profusely and excellent for small beds or as an edging. They flourish in any soil, and should be more generally cultivated. Hardy annual. 3 to 6 inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

VISCARIA

Fine effects may be had from these if they are set thickly in large beds, the color being splendid. Light soils suit best, but they require little care and are practically never out of bloom in warm weather. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Vinca.

WALLFLOWER.

The large spikes of the Wallflower are among our earliest spring flowers, and in sunny, sheltered places they will in this climate frequently bloom throughout the winter. As the colors have been wonderfully improved in recent years, splendid effects may be gained by massing the flaming reds

and yellows. The odor is inexpressibly sweet, more delicious perhaps than that of any other flower in our list and always subtly suggestive of the old-time garden. Since the plant will endure very low temperatures, no protection is needed here during the winter, and their indifference to heat and drought adds to their value in the South. It is a capital plant for rockeries and similar situations. Hardy biennial. 1 to 2 feet.

Dwarf Double Mixed.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts
Tall Double Mixed.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.
Dwarf Single Mixed.— Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts

Parisian Extra Early Single.—Unlike the old Wallflower, this annual variety flowers beautifully the first season, and we recommend it unreservedly. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 75 cts.

ZERANTHEMUM.

None of the Everlastings are so worthy of the name as this familiar old variety, for its heads retain their shape and lovely color perfectly for many years. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Imperial Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

ZINNIA.

In perfection of form and coloring the flowers of the Double Zinnia now rival the Dahlia, while it has a much longer blooming season, and is much hardier; Zinnias flourish luxuriantly in the hottest situations, and require hardly any attention beyond an occasional stirring of the soil. By sowing in the house and transplanting when the ground becomes warm, they may be brought into flower very early, continuing in full bloom until killed by frost. The plant is of branching habit, and grows, by the end of the season to quite a large bush, every stem with a flower. The modern Zinnia must not be classed with the stiff, coarse and crudely colored flower of the old gardens, and it is really one of our most useful plants. Half-hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet.

Curled or Crested Zinnia.

Curled or Crested Zinnia.—This sort is a selection of the past few years, and now comes from seed almost entirely true. The petals are long, twisted and curled, giving the flowers a most attractive appearance. Double mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

Dwarf Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.
Tall Double Pink.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.
Tall Double Golden Yellow.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.
Tall Double Scarlet.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.
Tall Double Violet.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.
Tall Double White.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.
Tall Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts. 50 cts.
Giant Double Crimson.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.
Giant Double Pink—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.
Giant Double Violet.—Pkt, 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.
Giant Double Yellow.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.
Giant Double White.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.
Giant Double Mixed—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $1.00.

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Bulbs for Spring Planting

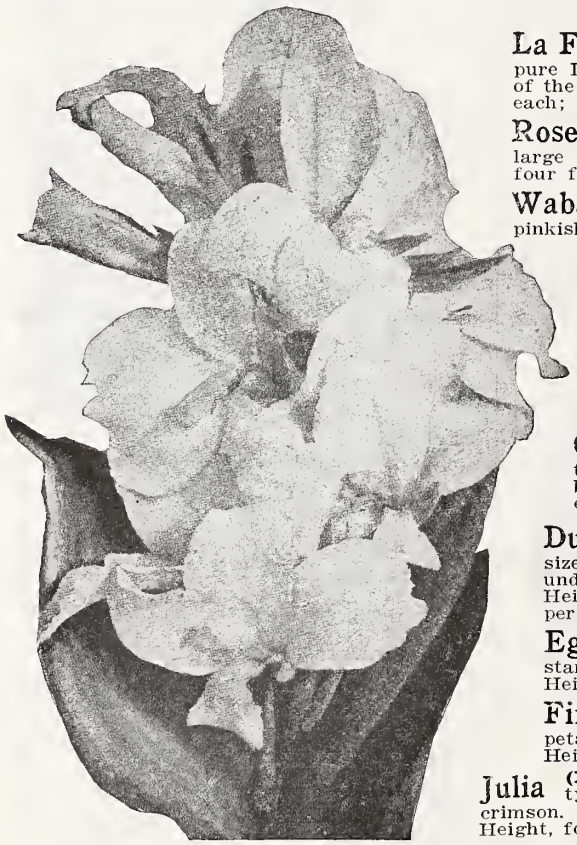
ALL PRICES ARE F. O. B. NORFOLK

CANNAS

The gorgeous flowers and splendid foliage of the Canna are gaining for it greater popularity each season. No lawn or park seems complete without its tropical leaves and its mammoth flower spikes that are a mass of bloom from July until frost.

In our list below will be found the best of the standard sorts, and the prices are so reasonable that any one can have a beautiful bed of them for a very small outlay of money.

CULTURE.—Although astonishing success with Cannas will often be had under most unpromising conditions, they respond so luxuriantly to care that it is well worth while to take a little trouble at the start. The bed should be spaded to a depth of at least a foot, and abundance of well-decomposed manure worked in, and the roots set four or five inches under the surface. The "blazing" effects for which Cannas are so famous are best secured by the use in masses, with the roots set not more than two feet apart—dwarf kinds being set even more closely. All Cannas love water, and in dry seasons blooming will be much more profuse and constant if the soil be kept always moist. In the South, planting may be done as early as the last of March, but if early bloom is wanted, the best way is to start them in pots under protection, transplanting to the open ground when danger of frost has passed. Unless taken up before freezing weather, the roots should be covered with litter for the winter.



Canna Julia.

PINK

La France (Green Foliage).—Large flowers borne in trusses. Color of pure La France, pink with satin sheen. One of the best pink sorts. Height, 4 feet. 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.

Rosea Gigantea (Green Foliage).—A pleasing shade of pink, large flowers, and a free bloomer. Height, four feet. 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.

Wabash (Bronze Foliage).—Large carmine rose flowers, freely produced. The pinkish blooms and bronzed foliage produce a very pleasing effect. Height, four feet. 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.

RED

Alphonse Bouvier (Green Foliage).—Flowers very large, clear crimson in large clusters; grand variety for bedding. Height, 4½ feet. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen.

Crimson Bedder (Green Foliage).—Without exception one of the most satisfactory red bedding cannas. Height 3½ feet. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen.

Duke of Norfolk (Green Foliage).—Of extraordinary size, and so constant in blooming that it is undoubtedly the finest of the maroons. Height, four feet. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen.

Egandale (Brown Foliage.)—Deep currant red, an early and constant bloomer. One of the best for bedding. Height, four feet. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. doz.

Fire Bird (Green Foliage).—A rich glistening scarlet, with broad petals, without an equal for purity of color. Height, 3½ feet. 15 cts. each; $1.25 doz.

Julia (Bronze Foliage).—A most popular variety; color, orange scarlet shaded with crimson. The foliage is of the deepest bronze. Height, four feet. 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.

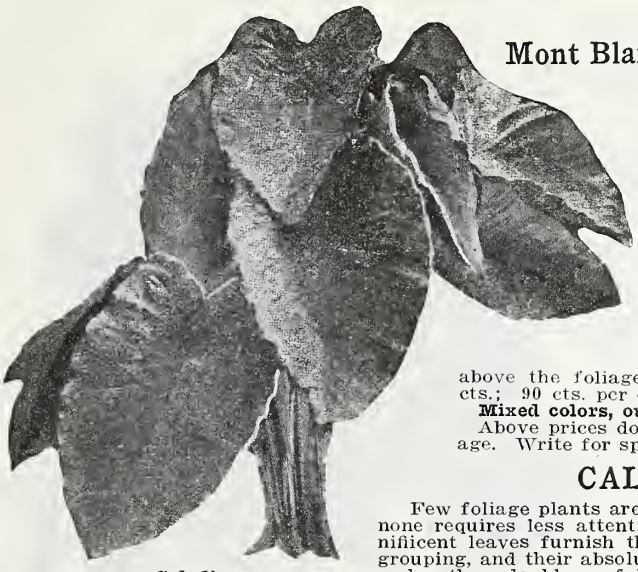
Meteor (Green Foliage).—Deep dazzling crimson flowers, produced in large clusters. Height, five feet. 15 cts. each.; $1.25 per dozen.

Marguerite (Green Foliage).—A beautiful, orchid flower variety; flowers bright scarlet with broad irregular border of yellow, mottled with scarlet. Height, four feet. 15 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.

RED AND YELLOW

Brandywine (Dark Bronze Foliage).—Intense cherry-red dappled with crimson, the petals occasionally bordered with a fine line of gold. Height, four feet. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen.

Virginia Rush (Green Foliage).—Immense blooms of the lovely orchid type, golden yellow spotted with crimson in the throat. Height, four feet. 10 cts. each; $1.25 per dozen.



Caladium.

YELLOW

Mont Blanc (Green Foliage).—The nearest approach to a white Canna; good heads of wide heavy bloom. Height, 3 feet. Each, 15 cts.; $1.25 per dozen.

YELLOW

Dorothy Beach (Green Foliage).—Flowers of a pleasing shade of bright yellow and very large. Occasionally a flower will have a slight marking of red at the throat. Height, four feet. Each 15 cts.; $1.25 per dozen.

Richard Wallace (Green Foliage).—Free blooomer, of a beautiful canary yellow with large flowers carried well above the foliage. Height four feet. Each, 10 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen.

Mixed colors, our selection, 75 cts. per dozen.

Above prices do not include postage or expressage. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CALADIUMS

Few foliage plants are so useful as the Caladium, and none requires less attention after planting. Their magnificent leaves furnish the best possible background for grouping, and their absolute immunity from insect attack makes them doubly useful now that so many of our handsomest plants are always disfigured in that way.

CULTURE.—For the best results, the bulbs should be planted in well drained rich soil. In dry weather the plants should be well watered. Planting is best done in April and May, the top of the bulb being set about five inches under the surface.

Extra Selected Bulbs—**First Size,** 40 cts. each; $4.00 per dozen. **Second Size,** 25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen. Postage or expressage extra.

DAHLIAS

This flower has been so much improved in recent years that no garden seems complete without it. Especially is this true of the type known as Decorative and Cactus Dahlias. Many of the latter sort are beautiful, curiously twisted, but nearly all varieties free from formality or stiffness. The blooms are generally on long stems and splendid for cut flowers. **In the list below will be found the most desirable varieties of each class.**

CULTURE.— They do best in rich soil and plenty of sun, but will grow in any good garden soil, and in almost any location excepting one very shady. The bulbs or tubers should be planted in April, about 4 inches deep and 30 inches apart. An inch square stake, 3 or 4 feet long, should be stuck a foot in the ground when the roots are planted, and the plants be tied to it when about 2 feet high.

CACTUS

Cayeux—Rich, ruby crimson; one of the finest Cactus Dahlias and a proper bloomer. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Golden Gate—A grand flower of a deep golden yellow, tinted bronze or russet; very free; flowers immense size, 6 to 9 inches in diameter, extra long stems. Very vigorous grower. 30 cts. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Madam Pauline—Pure, snow-white flowers, from 5 to 6 inches; fine form. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Victory—Deep pink, with whitish light center, a magnificent flower. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

DECORATIVE

Agnes—An early, free, continuous-flowering creamy white large blooms on good stems. One of the most important cut flower kinds. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Cactus Dahlia. Golden Gate.

Delice —A splendid variety; glowing rose pink color, perfect in shape, stout, stiff stems; flowers of this variety are always in great demand on the market. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Jack Rose —Crimson; one of the most profitable Dahlias to grow for cutting. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Lyndhurst —Best all-around scarlet Dahlia for cutting. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Sylvia —Flesh pink and white center; the standard florists' Dahlia; still leads as the best money maker. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Yellow Duke —Clear yellow; very large bloomer; free and good form. Best yellow Decorative to date. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

DOUBLE OR SHOW

Gloria —Large, snow white; very free. The ideal Dahlia for cutting. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Livoni —Clear shell pink; very free; an old favorite that still leads in its class. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Meteor —Intense, dazzling crimson; free bloomer, on extra long stems; best red Show for cutting. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Princess Victoria —Clear canary yellow; good form; long stem; free bloomer; early. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per dozen.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Decorative Dahlias (Jack Rose).

Show or Double Dahlia (Livoni).

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are so inexpensive, so easily grown and so beautiful both in the garden and as cut flowers that it is difficult to understand the general lack of interest in them.

CULTURE.—Any good soil is suitable and, unlike most flowering bulbs in this climate, they not only do not deteriorate, but on the other hand increase rapidly. Planting may be done at anytime in April, May or June, the bulbs being set about three inches under the surface. As supports will be needed for the flowers, it is a good plan to put a dozen or more in a group around one stake, typing the stalks loosely to it. In the South, the bulbs are best left in the ground and covered with litter for the winter.

America —Soft Lavender Pink. A most beautiful and popular sort.

Brenchleyensis —Vermillion Scarlet. The best and most effective.

Canary Bird —A fine, clear canary yellow.

Ceres —White Spotted with Purplish Rose.

Halley —Salmon Rose Blotched. Salmon Pink, the lower segments are blotched with yellow and carmine markings.

Gladiolus America.

Orion —Delicate Pink, with Dark Blotches.

Pink Beauty —A pleasing shade of dark pink, with a crimson blotch in the throat; very attractive.

Any of these seven splendid named varieties, 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen; $4.00 per 100. Postage or expressage extra. Write for prices on larger quantities.

TAIT'S THOROUGHBRED MIXTURES OF GLADIOLUS

	Dozen.	100.	1000.
Tait's Thoroughbred Mixture	$ .50	$3.50	$28.00
Finest Blush, Rose and Pink	.50	3.50	28.00
Finest Variegated	.50	3.50	28.00
Finest White and Light Shades	.50	3.50	28.00
Finest Scarlet Mixture	.40	2.75	25.00

Postage or expressage extra.

PEONIES

Double Herbaceous Peonies are too well known to require description, and their present popularity is due to the great improvement in them in recent years. They are most desirable for the lawn, flower-border, or shrubbery decoration. The handsome appearance of the plant, decoration, brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely formed and richly colored flowers and easy culture, make it a most desirable flower. They can be planted either in fall or spring and do well in any good rich garden soil.

NAMED VARIETIES

Festivia-Maxima —White, with carmine blotch. 50 cts. each; $5.50 per dozen.

Madame Geusler —Light Pink, large flower; very fine. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Rubra Triumphans —Carmine. A splendid red variety. 50 cts. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Postage or expressage extra.

UN-NAMED VARIETIES
Pink, Red, White

35 cts. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Postage or expressage extra.

TUBEROSES

This well-known flower is highly prized for its delicate fragrance, and needs no description.

CULTURE.—Tuberoses should be grown only in rich, well-drained soil, and their love for the sunshine must be remembered. As the bulbs are extremely sensitive to cold, planting should be deferred until all danger of frost is past, and they should be set so that the top of the bulb will be not more than two inches under the surface of the ground. As the flower stalks shoot up, some kind of light support should be provided to prevent damage by storms.

Double Dwarf Pearl —40 cts. per dozen; $2.50 per 100.

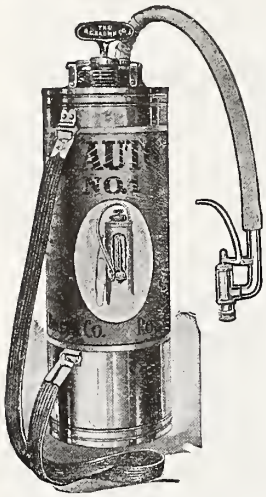
Single or Orange Flowered —40 cts. per dozen; $2.50 per 100.

Postage or expressage extra.

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

SPRAYERS

The prices of Sprayers are net cash f. o. b. Norfolk and subject to change without notice.



AUTO SPRAY NO. 1

At a popular price this is one of the strongest and most simple of Compressed Air Sprays. It is guaranteed against defect and to be satisfactory. Two or three pumpings will empty tank, and it is safe and efficient. Liquid capacity, 4 gallons; pressure capacity 40 pounds.

No. 1-B. Brass —Equipped with hose and Auto-Pop Attachment $9.00.

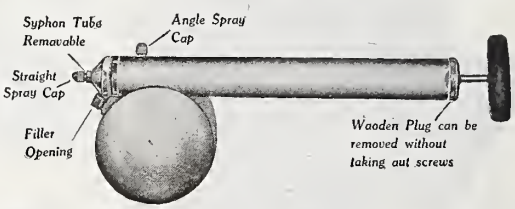
No. 1-D. Galvanized Iron —Equipped with hose and Auto-Pop. $7.00.

Auto Top Nozzle Attachment —Controls the flow instantly by a pressure of the hand. When Auto Pop Attachment is purchased separately, $1.50 each.

AUTO SPRAY No. 25

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

Capacity, About 1 quart.


Syphon Tube Removable
Angle Spray Cap
Straight Spray Cap
Filler Opening
Wooden Plug can be removed without taking out screws

For small family gardens we believe that this sprayer will give satisfaction. We recommend the one with brass reservoir, as most spray solutions are exceedingly hard on tin or galvanized iron.

Auto Spray No. 25 —Tin pump and brass reservoir. $1.25.

DUSTERS FOR APPLYING DRY INSECTICIDES

Dickey Bug Death Duster

—For use in applying **Bug Death,** or any DRY insecticide to small flower or vegetable gardens. It is a mighty handy thing to have around the house. Price, 35 cts.

The Acre an Hour Sifter —For farm use is ideal for applying **Bug Death,** or any DRY insecticide. It is the very latest, a remarkably effective and distinctly economical method. Easy to operate and gives quick covering to all plants and vines requiring a top application. The price for this especially useful farm utensil is 75 cts. By mail, 15 cts. extra.

INSECTICIDES AND REMEDIES FOR PLANT DISEASES

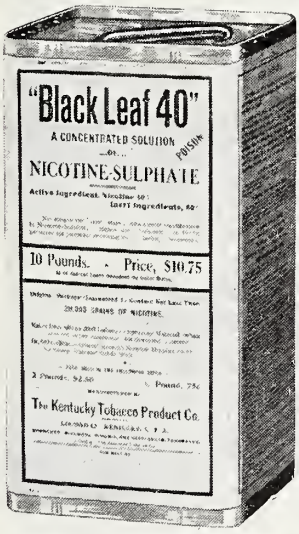
Aphine —Effective against all soft-bodied and plant-sucking insects, such as green, black, white fly, red spider, thrips, mealy bugs, brown and white scale, currant and cabbage worm, etc. Used as a spray or wash, diluted in water in proportions as directed on each can. Can be used indoors and in the garden on flowers, fruits and vegetables. An excellent cleanser for house plants. Gill, 25 cts.; ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 65 cts.; qt., $1.00; gal., $2.50; 10 gals., $22.50; ½ bbl. (25 gals.), $43.75.

Aphis Punk —Especially prepared for fumigating greenhouses and conservatories. It vaporizes the nicotine economically and evenly. Light with a match and allow to burn, which it does without flaming, killing aphis and thrips very effectively. A box contains one dozen rolls. Box, 60 cts.; case, $6.50.

Arsenate of Lead —The most popular remedy for use against all chewing bugs or insects that attack the foliage of plants or trees. It can be used both in dry and liquid form. Especially recommended for apple-maggot, fruit tree leaf roller, tent caterpillar, pear slug, curculio and all the various kinds of moths. Directions on each package. Powdered form —½ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; 5 lbs., $3.00. Paste—Lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.75. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Arsenate of Zinc **(Powder).** —A combination of arsenate with zinc that is less caustic than Paris Green, and kills more quickly than arsenate of lead; used largely for potato bugs. Lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Black Leaf "40" —A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate for spraying fruit trees or plants. It destroys soft-bodied sucking insects. Especially good for all varieties of aphis. 1 oz. bottle, 25 cts.; ½ pt. 75 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bordeaux Mixture **(Powder).**—The standard fungicide and most effective remedy for all fungus diseases, indispensable for the control of black rot in grapes, and blight in cucumbers, melons and potatoes. Also used for apple-scab, bitter-rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. ½ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.25.

Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead **(Paste and Liquid).**—A combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead recommended for all spraying operations where a combined insecticide and fungicide treatment can be applied at one operation. Lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.25. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green **(Powder).**—This combination is very quick-acting, and is used extensively on potatoes and tomatoes, but is good for many other crops. It not only kills the bugs, but is a preventive against blight in the foliage. Lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.50.

Bug Death —This is a fungicide, insecticide and plant food combined. It can be applied either dry or in water. Lb., 20 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Cut Worm Killer —A preparation for the destruction of cut worm that will not poison chickens or birds; sure and effective. Lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.50.

Cylla Aphis Splendid for killing aphis on roses and sweet peas, and flea bugs on chrysanthemums. Lb., 40 cts.

Hexpo —A combination of arsenate of lead and Bordeaux Mixture in powdered form, and like Pyrox kills all leaf-eating bugs and insects, and is a preventive of blight and fungus troubles. 1 lb., 60 cts.

Lime Sulphur Powder —Where large quantities of this solution are used the powdered form is the most economical way to buy it. 5-lb. can, $1.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kerosene Emulsion —An old and very good remedy for mild forms of scale and for destroying soft-bodied sucking insects that feed openly so as to be reached with actual contact. Pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.

Lemon Oil —A safe and most effective insecticide. Destroys insects and bugs on leaves and roots of plants without injury to flower or foliage. Especially recommended for house plants. ½ pt., 30 cts.; pint, 50 cts.

Lime Sulphur Solution —For destroying San Jose scale and other fungus diseases; especially recommended for fruit and shade trees. Qt., 40 cts.; ½ gal., 75 cts.; gal., $1.00.

Paris Green —A quick and effective poison used principally for destroying potato bugs. ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Paris Green and Lime A conveniently prepared remedy, especially recommended for killing bugs on potatoes and tomatoes. Lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.25.

Soluble Sulphur Compound —A preventive for mildew on roses and grapevines. Price, 25 cts. per lb.

Slug Shot —A standard remedy for destroying insects or bugs on plants and vegetables. Lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 65 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sticky Tree Cord —For banding trees to prevent caterpillars, moths and other injurious insects from crawling up the trees. Put up in convenient form so that it can be easily applied, and each can contains about 30 feet. Price, 30 cts. per can.

Sulphide of Potassium —For mildew on rose bushes this will often succeed where other fungus remedies fail; should be used at the rate of one-half ounce to one gallon of water. 25 cts. per ounce.

Tobacco Dust —A non-poisonous insecticide fatal to green and black fly and aphis by simply dusting over the plants. It is also good to dig in around the roots of plants, as it has a tendency to keep away pests below the ground, and insures health to the plants. Qt., 10 cts.; 2 qts., 15 cts.; 4 qts., 25 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

ONLY NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDES CAN BE SENT BY PARCEL POST—ALL OTHERS MUST GO BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT :: :: ::

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

The prices of all Fertilizers are net cash f. o. b. Norfolk and subject to change without notice.

AMPHIS SOIL AND CROP IMPROVER

Analysis: Ammonia 5%, Available Phosphoric Acid 8%, Nitrogen 4.12%.

On soil rich in vegetable matter, especially along the coastal section contiguous to Norfolk, this fertilizer has been found very satisfactory. Prices: 5 lbs., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.00; 20 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $4.50; 200 lbs., $8.00. Price per ton on application.

BONE MEAL (Raw)

Analysis: Ammonia 4.51%, Phosphoric Acid 21.50%, Nitrogen 3.70%.

A standard fertilizer for all purposes—safe and effective. Quart, 15 cts.; 2 qts., 25 cts.; 4 qts., 50 cts.; 20 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.00; $12.00. Price per ton on application.

MAXIMUM POTATO

Analysis: Ammonia 7%, Phosphoric Acid 6%, Nitrogen 5.75%, Potash (soluble in water) 3%.

In the Norfolk Truck belt this guano is largely used for potatoes and general truck crops. Price: 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $1.75; 20 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $7.50; 200 lbs., $12.00. Price per ton on application.

NEW PROCESS TEN PER CENT

Analysis: Ammonia 10%, Phosphoric Acid 5%, Potash none.

A special fertilizer largely used in the South on peas, cabbage, kale, spinach and other early truck crops to hasten growth. Price: 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.00; 20 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $7.00; 200 lbs., $12.00. Price per ton on application.

NITRATE OF SODA

A fertilizer for all crops. It is very quick in action and hastens maturity of crops. Being quickly soluble it should not be applied until the plants are above ground. Two to three hundred pounds mixed with a light quantity of wood ashes or land plaster are sufficient per acre. Nitrate of soda does not exhaust the land. Price: 1 lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 20 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $12.00. Price per ton on application.

NORFOLK SPECIAL

Analysis: Ammonia 7%, Phosphoric Acid 8%, Nitrogen 5.76%.

This brand is high in ammonia and will be found a splendid fertilizer for potatoes and other early vegetables; recommended where the earliest crops are desired. Prices: 5 lbs., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; 20 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $6.00; 200 lbs., $10.00. Price per ton on application.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE

Analysis: Ammonia 5%, Phosphoric Acid 8%, Potash 1%.

Recommended as an all-round fertilizer for all vegetables, including potatoes, especially good for small gardens. Price: 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 85 cts.; 20 lbs., $1.60; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $8.50. Price per ton on application.

SHEEP MANURE

A pure natural manure, unequalled as a general vegetable and flower garden fertilizer. Splendid for making liquid manure for forcing flowers or vegetables. Price: 5 lbs., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 20 lbs., 80 cts.; 50 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $3.00. Price per ton on application.

CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES

Indispensable as a lawn dressing, and for orchards they should be applied late in the fall or early in the spring, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre. Price: 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 20 lbs., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., $2.50. Price per ton on application.

LAND PLASTER

Much used in composting or mixture with guano. 100 lbs., $1.25. Price per ton on application.

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